

# THE CLASSICAL JOURNAL

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## Editorial

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### THE LOUISVILLE MEETING

*Pares cum paribus facillime congregantur*

Gregariousness of the like-minded is part of a larger phenomenon that has been observed by many nations and expressed in many tongues. Indeed, "birds of a feather flock together." From March 21-23 all classicists who are vitally concerned in the future of Greek and Latin will flock to Louisville, Kentucky. Several veteran scholars of international fame will bring the results of their research to us. Younger scholars, with whom our future rests, will read papers on various aspects of antiquity. One entire session will be devoted to the problems of the high-school teacher, and an opportunity for discussion of these problems will be provided. In a way, the annual meeting represents the fruition of our year's work. It will be a full harvest only if every member and friend of the Classical Association of the Middle West and South, who can possibly make the trip, attends.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING  
OF THE  
CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION OF THE MIDDLE WEST AND SOUTH  
TO BE HELD AT  
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, MARCH 21, 22, 23, 1940

## PROGRAM

THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 10:00 A.M., KENTUCKY HOTEL

Meeting of the Executive Committee  
President ALFRED P. DORJAHN, Presiding

THURSDAY, 2:00 P.M., KENTUCKY HOTEL  
President ALFRED P. DORJAHN, Presiding

- NORMAN J. DEWITT, Western Reserve University, "The Paradox of Gallo-Roman Relations."  
WILLIAM CHARLES KORFMACHER, St. Louis University, "Character Portrayal in Early Roman Tragedy."  
MARY V. BRAGINGTON, Rockford College, "Exile under the Roman Emperors."  
H. R. JOLLIFFE, Ohio University, "The Propaganda of Augustus."  
C. R. HARDING, Davidson College, "Examples in American and English Literature of Aristophanic Types of Wit and Humor."  
H. J. WOLFF, Vanderbilt University, "The Dowry in Athenian Life."

THURSDAY, 6:30 P.M., PENDENNIS CLUB, Walnut Street  
between Second and Third  
Annual Subscription Dinner (\$1.50)  
NORMAN W. DEWITT, Toronto, Presiding

Addresses of Welcome:

- ZENOS E. SCOTT, Superintendent, Louisville Public Schools  
ORVILLE J. STIVERS, Superintendent, Jefferson County Public Schools  
REVEREND FELIX N. PITT, Secretary, Catholic School Board, Diocese of Louisville  
B. L. ULLMAN, of the University of Chicago, will reply for the Classical Association.  
FRANK M. DEBATIN, Washington University, "The Growing Interest in Cultural Things."  
ALFRED P. DORJAHN, Northwestern University, Presidential Address, "Some Abiding Values of the Classics."

FRIDAY, 9:00 A.M., KENTUCKY HOTEL

- A. PELZER WAGENER, College of William and Mary, Presiding  
M. EVELYN DILLEY, University of Michigan, "*Civis Romanus Sum*."  
NELLIE P. ROSEBAUGH, Glenville High School, Cleveland, Ohio, "The Multiple Approach in the Teaching of Latin."  
GERALDINE ROWE, Whaley High School, Williamsburg, Va., "The Work of the Special Commission of the Southern Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools."

- MAY S. LATHE, Windsor, Ontario, "Projects in Junior Latin Work."  
 FRED S. DUNHAM, University of Michigan, "How May We Strengthen the Appeal of Latin Without Impairing Its Value."  
 GEORGE J. RYAN, College of William and Mary, "Responsibilities of the College Toward the Improvement of the High-School Latin Teacher."

FRIDAY, 12:30 P.M., KENTUCKY HOTEL

Members of the Association will be the guests of the KENTUCKY HOTEL at luncheon

(Courtesy of the Kentucky Hotel)

G. A. HARRER, University of North Carolina, Presiding

Addresses of Welcome:

- RAYMOND A. KENT, President, University of Louisville.  
 W. P. KING, Executive Secretary, Kentucky Education Association.  
 TOM WALLACE, Editor, *Louisville Times*.

FRIDAY, 2:00 P.M., KENTUCKY HOTEL

HUBERT MCNEIL POTEAT, Wake Forest College, Presiding

- EVA MAY NEWNAN, College of Wooster, "Current Problems in an Antique Setting."  
 H. J. HASKELL, Editor, *Kansas City Star*, "Some Observations on Cicero as a Politician, with Some Modern Parallels."  
 WILLIAM A. OLDFATHER, University of Illinois, "The Increasing Importance of Greek and Latin for the Understanding of English." (45 min.)  
 J. A. O. LARSEN, University of Chicago, "Panhellenism in Greek Politics from 479-462 B.C."  
 LLOYD STOWE, University of Oklahoma, "Aristophanes and His Influence upon Public Opinion."

FRIDAY, 4:30 P.M., KENTUCKY HOTEL

Meeting of the State Vice-Presidents  
 Secretary F. S. DUNHAM, Presiding

FRIDAY, 4:30 P.M., KENTUCKY HOTEL

Meeting of the Committee on the Present Status of Classical Education

A. PELZER WAGENER, Chairman, Presiding

This meeting is open to Association members who wish to attend.

FRIDAY, 7:30 P.M., KENTUCKY HOTEL

ROY C. FLICKINGER, State University of Iowa, Presiding

- DOROTHY M. BELL, Oberlin College, "The Trojan War in Tapestry." (Illustrated)  
 FRANK H. COWLES, College of Wooster, "New Color Shots of Pompeii and Herculaneum." (Illustrated, 30 min.)

DAVID M. ROBINSON, Johns Hopkins University, "The Fine Arts at Olynthus." (Illustrated, 60 min.)

SATURDAY, 6:45 A.M., KENTUCKY HOTEL

Members of the Committee on the Present Status of Classical Education will meet for breakfast, and a short discussion period.

SATURDAY, 9:30 A.M., KENTUCKY HOTEL

First Vice-President GLADYS H. BUSCH,  
Hughes High School, Cincinnati, Presiding

JAMES J. MERTZ, S. J., Loyola, Chicago, "The Polish Horace."

HENRY W. PRESCOTT, University of Chicago, "Wit and Satire in Greek Epigram." (30 min.)

DORRANCE S. WHITE, State University of Iowa, "Broadcasting the Classics." (30 min.)

JOHN L. CASKEY, University of Cincinnati, "College Courses in Ancient Civilization."

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Business Session

President ALFRED P. DORJAHN, Presiding

## INFORMATION

### TRANSPORTATION

Louisville may be reached by the Pennsylvania, Louisville & Nashville, Monon, Big Four, Illinois Central, Chesapeake & Ohio, Baltimore & Ohio, and Southern Railroads. It may be reached also by Eastern Airlines, American Airlines, Greyhound Bus Lines, Greene Line River Steamers, and the following highways: 31, 42, 60, 68, and 150.

### HOTELS

Headquarters will be at the *Kentucky Hotel*, Fifth and Walnut Streets. Rooms: single with bath \$2.75 to \$3.50, double with bath \$4.00 to \$7.00, double with twin beds and bath \$5.00 to \$8.00.

*Seelbach Hotel*, Fourth and Walnut Streets. Rooms: single without bath \$1.50 to \$2.25, double without bath \$2.50 to \$3.50, single with bath \$2.50 to \$5.00, double with bath \$4.00 to \$7.00, double with twin beds and bath \$4.50 and up.

*Watterson Hotel*, 415 West Walnut Street. Rooms: single without bath \$1.50, double without bath \$2.50, single with bath \$2.00 to \$3.00, double with bath \$3.00 to \$4.00, double with twin beds and bath \$4.00 and up.

*Brown Hotel*, Fourth and Broadway. Rooms: single with bath \$3.00 to \$5.00, double with bath \$5.00 to \$7.00, double with twin beds and bath \$5.00 and up.



*Kenton Hotel*, 408 West Walnut Street. Rooms: single without bath \$1.25 to \$1.50, double without bath \$2.00, single with bath \$1.75, double with bath \$2.50.

*Hermitage*, 543 South Fifth Street. Rooms: single with bath \$1.50 to \$2.00, double with bath \$2.50 to \$3.00. All of these hotels are within one short block of the Headquarters Hotel with the exception of the Brown Hotel, which is three blocks away.

*Reservations* for both the annual subscription dinner and the complimentary luncheon must be made by March 20 with Mary Stewart Duerson, 2014 Cherokee Parkway, Louisville, Ky. Reservation cards for this purpose will be mailed with a copy of the program to every member of the Association the latter part of February from the Secretary-Treasurer's office.

*Local Committee*

Jonah W. D. Skiles, Chairman

Brother Dennis Joseph, Miss Mary Stewart Duerson, L. C. Wetherell, Vice-Chairmen

Misses Martha Boaz, Mildred Buchanan, Molly B. T. Coyle, Ruth Ford, Grace Fort, Lucy Garrigan, Ernestine Givens, Hendy Lee Hamilton, Lucy J. Higgins, Martha Kennerly, Mabel Martin, Catherine McKeon, Bonnie Richards, Eugenie Tockert.

Mesdames W. L. Amis, Francis L. Dunaway, Howard Marsh, Linwood T. Thompson, Melita Hohman Wright.

Messrs. J. R. Boyd, S. G. Boyd, H. D. Cannon, J. B. Carpenter, Edmund T. Halsey, Leonard Kester, W. P. King, Earl Montgomery, M. W. Newbold.

Sisters Francis Jane, Joseph Mary, Margaret Gertrude, Mary Aquinas, Mary Emily, M. Althaire, M. Antonia, M. Bernard, M. Pancratia.

Brother Theophane.

# AN ENGLISH-FRENCH-LATIN WORD LIST\*\* FOR FAMILIAR CONCEPTS

By JOHN L. HELLER  
University of Minnesota

## II<sup>10</sup>

(continued from p. 229)

home	<i>demeure, maison</i>	domus, <i>sedes</i>
at the home of, at home	chez, à la maison	apud, domi
honor	honneur	honor, gloria, <i>decus</i> , dignitas
hope	espoir	spes, fides
hope	espérer	spero, confido
horn, <i>trumpet</i> (3)	<i>corne, cornet</i>	<i>cornu, tuba</i>
horse	cheval	equus, * <i>caballus</i>
hot, <i>see</i> warm		
hour	heure	<i>hora</i>
house	maison, hôtel	domus, <i>aedes</i> (pl.), <i>tectum</i>
how	comment	quam, ut, quo modo
how are you, how do you do	<i>comment vous portez-vous</i>	quid agis
how many	<i>combien</i>	<i>quot</i>
how much	combien	quantus
however, still, yet, though	cependant, pourtant	tamen, autem, vero
hundred	cent	centum
hunt, <i>see</i> look for		
hurry, <i>hasten</i> , rush, charge	<i>se dépêcher</i>	<i>propero</i> , contendo, curro, ruo
hurt	blesser, faire mal à	noceo, <i>laedo</i> , <i>doleo</i>
husband	mari	vir, <i>coniunx</i>
I, we <i>etc.</i>	je, nous, <i>etc.</i>	ego, nos (or personal ending)
ice	<i>glace</i>	* <i>glacies</i>
if, <i>see also</i> as, even	si	si (or participle)
if however, but if		<i>sin</i> , quod si
if . . . not, <i>unless</i>	<i>sinon</i>	nisi, <i>ni</i>

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<sup>10</sup> Reprints of this complete article may be bought at twenty-five cents a single copy, or at the rate of twenty cents in lots of ten or more, of Eugene Tavenner, Editor-in-Chief, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

ill, <i>see</i> sick		
important, <i>serious</i>	important	gravis, magnus
be important, matter	importer	valeo, *disto, *intersum, *rēfert
in	dans, en	in ( <i>or</i> ablative <i>or</i> locative)
inch	pouce	*uncia
increase, grow	croître	augeo, cresco
indeed, in fact	en effet	vero, quidem, enim, adeo
Indian	indien	*Indianus
inside	intérieur	interior
inside, within	à l'intérieur, en dedans	intra, intus
instead of	au lieu de	pro
interest	intérêt	ratio, studium
into	dans	in
iron	fer	ferrum
(of) iron	de fer	*ferreus
island	île	insula
join, unite	joindre, attacher, réunir	iungo, coniungo, *addo
journey, trip	voyage, tour	iter, cursus
joy, <i>see</i> delight		
judge	juge	iudex
judge	juger	iudico, censeo, existimo
jump, leap, spring	sauter	salio
just, <i>see</i> fair		
just, just now, recently (3)	venir de, récemment	iam, modo, nuper
just as, <i>see</i> as if		
keep, save, store	garder, retenir, conserver	teneo, obtineo, retineo, servo, conservo, condo
keep from, hinder	empêcher	prohibeo, impedio, retineo
kill	tuer	interficio, caedo, occido
kind, sort	sorte, espèce	genus, modus
what sort	quel	qualis
(be) kind	(avoir) bon cœur, aimable	amicus, gratus, dulcis, mitis
king	roi	rex
kingdom	royaume	regnum
kiss	baiser	osculum, *basium
kiss	baiser, embrasser	*osculor, *basio
knee	genou	genu
knight	chevalier	eques

know (be acquainted)	connaître	novi ( <i>perf.</i> ), cognovi ( <i>perf.</i> )
know (have knowledge)	savoir	scio, intelligo, cognovi ( <i>perf.</i> )
not . . . know	ignorer	ignoro, nescio
labor, work	travail, <i>labeur, ouvrage</i>	labor, opus, <i>opera</i>
labor, work, exercise	travailler, <i>exercer</i>	laboro, <i>exerceo</i>
lady	dame	*domina
lake	lac	lacus
land	terre	terra, patria
large, <i>see</i> big		
last	dernier	ultimus, extremus, proximus
at last	enfin	tandem, denique, iam, aliquando
late	tard	tardus, <i>serus</i>
Latin (3)	latin	*Latinus
speak Latin		*Latine loquor
laugh, smile	rire	*risus
laugh, smile	rire	rideo
law	loi	lex, ius
lay	coucher	pono, <i>depono</i>
lead, take	conduire, mener	duco, rego, deduco, adduco, educo, reduco, traduco
learn	apprendre	disco, cognosco, nosco, <i>comperio</i>
least	(le) moins, moindre	*minimus, minime
at least	au moins	*saltem, certe, quidem
leave	quitter, laisser, abandonner	relinquo, <i>desero</i> , discedo, deficio
leave out, <i>omit</i> (4)	omettre	<i>praeter</i> eo, <i>omitto</i>
left	(il) reste ( <i>de</i> )	reliquus
left (hand)	gauche	sinister
leg	<i>jambe</i>	crus
length	longeur	*longitudo, magnitudo
less	moins	minus
lesson, task	leçon	*pensum, *lectio, exemplum
let, allow	laisser, permettre	patior, sino, admitto ( <i>or</i> subjunctive)
let in, admit	admettre	admitto, accipio, recipio
let know, warn	prévenir	moneo, *certiorem facio
letter, <i>epistle</i>	lettre	litterae ( <i>pl.</i> )
lie	être couché	iaceo

life	vie	vita, anima, spiritus
lift, raise	lever, élever, relever, soulever, dresser	tollo, effero, educo
light	lumière	lux, lumen
light, <i>see also</i> bright	léger	levis
like, love	aimer	amo, colo, delector, diligo
like, <i>alike</i>	semblable, pareil	similis, par
like	comme	ut, sicut (sicuti), velut (veluti)
line, order, row	ligne, ordre	regio, ordo, finis, agmen
lion	lion	leo
lip	lèvre	*labrum, os (oris)
list	liste	tabula
listen, <i>see</i> hear		
little, small	petit	parvus, exiguus
little, bit	peu	paulum, paulo
live	vivre	vivo
live in, dwell	demeurer	colo, incolo
living, lively, alive	vivant, vif	vivus
load	charge	onus, pondus, moles
load	charger	*onero, impono
long	long	longus
long ago	il y a longtemps	pridem, iam pridem
for a long time	longtemps	diu
look	regard	species, *aspectus, facies, vultus
look! <i>see</i> see!		
look at	regarder	*aspicio, conspicio, specto, tueor
look for, hunt, seek	chercher	quaero, peto
look like	ressembler	videor, accedo, similis sum
look out	faire attention	caveo, provideo, servo, *pro- spicio, operam do
lord, <i>see</i> master		
loss, waste	perte	*damnum, detrimentum
lose, waste	perdre	amitto, perdo, *itero
lot, <i>see</i> much, fate		
loud	haut, fort	clarus, magnus
love	amour	*amor, gratia
love, <i>see</i> like		
low	bas	humilis, gravis
lower	plus bas	inferior
lowest	le plus bas	infimus (imus)
make	faire, créer	facio, fingo, conficio, creo
make up, constitute	constituer	*compono, constituo, fingo
man	homme	homo, vir

manner, way	manière, façon, mode, moyen	modus, mos, ratio
many, <i>see also</i> as, how	beaucoup	multi, plures, plerique
march	marcher	iter facio, proficiscor, contendo
mark, sign, note	<i>marque, signe, note</i>	*nola, signum
mark, sign	<i>marquer, signer, noter</i>	nolo, signo
market	<i>marché</i>	forum
master, lord	maître	dominus, magister
Master, Mr., sir, Mrs.	monsieur, madame	*senior, dominus, *domina (use meus or *o with vocative)
matter, <i>see</i> important, thing		
may, might	pouvoir, permettre	licet, possum (or subjunctive)
mean	vouloir dire	significo, sono, volo dicere
measure	mesure	modus
meat, <i>flesh</i>	<i>viande, chair</i>	*caro
meet	rencontrer	convenio, <i>occurro</i> , <i>concurro</i> , <i>incido</i>
meeting (7), council	<i>réunion</i>	<i>concilium</i>
(a) member (of)	<i>membre</i>	socius
memory	<i>mémoire</i>	memoria
message, news	<i>message, nouvelles</i>	nuntius
middle, center	<i>milieu, centre</i>	medius, *medium
might, <i>see</i> may, power		
mile	<i>mille</i>	mille passuum
milk	<i>lait</i>	*lac
mill	<i>moulin</i>	*mola
mind	esprit	mens, animus, memoria
mine, <i>see</i> my		
miss, <i>see also</i> fail	manquer	<i>desidero</i> , deficio, fallor
mix	<i>mêler</i>	<i>misceo</i>
moment, minute	moment, <i>minute</i>	*momentum temporis, *punctum temporis, paulum temporis, paulo
money	argent	pecunia, aes, argentum, aurum
month	mois	mensis
moon	<i>lune</i>	<i>luna</i>
more	plus, davantage	plus, amplius, magis (or comparative)
no more, <i>see</i> no longer		
morning, in the morning	matin	*mane, ante meridiem
good morning	<i>bon jour</i>	*salve, *salvete



most	(le) plus, plupart	* <i>plurimus</i> , plurimum, plerique (or superlative)
mother	mère	mater
mount, mountain, see hill		
mount, see go up		
mouth	bouche	os (oris), * <i>bucca</i>
move, <i>motion</i>	mouvement	<i>motus</i> , * <i>momentum</i>
move	<i>mouvoir</i>	moveo
Mr., Mrs., see Master		
much, a lot, a great deal, see also as, so	beaucoup	multus, multum, copia, multo
music	<i>musique</i>	* <i>musica</i>
must, have to	falloir, devoir	debeo, necesse est (or passive periphrastic)
my, mine, our	mon, (le) mien, no- tre, nos	meus, noster (or dative)
name	nom	nomen
name	nommer	appello, voco, <i>nomino</i>
what is your name	<i>comment vous appelez- vous</i>	quo nomine appellaris, quo <i>nominaris</i>
narrow	étroit	angustus
nation, see state		
natural	naturel	* <i>naturalis</i> (use noun below)
naturally, see course		
nature	nature	natura, <i>ingenium</i> , rerum na- tura
near, close to	près de, auprès de	prope, apud, ad, <i>iuxta</i>
near ( <i>adj.</i> )	<i>proche, près</i>	propinquus
near ( <i>adv.</i> )	près	prope
necessary	nécessaire	necesse, necessarius
neck	<i>cou</i>	<i>collum, cervix</i>
need, want	besoin	inopia, * <i>desiderium</i> , tempus
need, want, lack, re- quire	avoir besoin de, <i>man- quer, falloir</i>	<i>desidero</i> , opus est, <i>egeo, careo</i> , <i>requiro</i>
neighbor	<i>voisin</i>	<i>vicinus</i> , proximus
neither	ni	neque (nec), neve (neu), neu- ter
nest	<i>nid</i>	* <i>nidus</i>
never	jamais	numquam
new	nouveau	novus, integer, <i>recens</i>
New York		Novum * <i>Eboracum</i>

next, following	prochain, suivant	proximus, posterus, secundus
nice, <i>see</i> good, pretty		
night, darkness	nuit	nox, tenebrae
nine	neuf	novem
no, none	aucun, nul, point	nullus, nemo, nihil
no	non	minime, nullo modo, immo ( <i>or</i> verb of the question with non)
no longer, no more	ne . . . plus	non ( <i>or</i> nec) . . . iam
no one, nobody	personne	nemo
nothing	rien	nihil, ne . . . quid
noon	midi	meridies
nor	ni	neque (nec), neve (neu)
north	nord	*septentrio
nose	nez	*nasus
not	ne . . . pas, pas	non, haud, ni
not . . . yet		nondum
<i>see also</i> all, do, even, know, want		
note, <i>see</i> mark		
nothing, <i>see</i> no		
notice, note	remarquer	animadverto
give notice of, tell, <i>announce</i> (5)	annoncer	nuntio, moneo
now	maintenant	nunc, iam
now ( <i>conj.</i> )	or	autem, sed
number	nombre	numerus, multitudo
oak	chêne	*quercus, robur
obey	obéir	pareo
object, <i>see</i> thing		
ocean, <i>see</i> sea		
of	de, en	de, ex ( <i>or</i> genitive)
get off (train)	descendre	*descendo
take off (coat)	enlever	depono
carry off	emporter	fero, aufero, rapio
offer	offrir	offero, defero, tendo, praebeo
office, room, <i>see also</i> duty	bureau	mensa
officer	officier	magistratus
often	souvent	saepe
old	ancien, vieux, vieille	vetus, senex, antiquus
on, upon	sur	in, super
once	jadis, une fois	*semel, quondam, olim, ali- quando

at once	tout de suite, aussitôt, à l'instant	simul, statim, sine mora
one	un	unus
one, you, they	on	quidam (or 3rd person)
only	seul, unique	solus, unus
only, simply	seulement, simple- ment	solum, modo, tantum
open	ouvrir	aperio, pando
open (adj.)	ouvert	apertus
be open		pateo
or	ou	aut, vel, -ne, -ve, an, sive (seu)
order, command, <i>see</i> also line	ordre	imperium, *iussum
order, <i>see</i> charge, command		
in order to	pour, pour que	ut, quo, *causā (or various con- structions)
in order not to, <i>lest</i>		ne
put in order	ranger, dresser	*dispono, constituo, instruo, colloco, expedio
other	autre	alius, alter, ceteri, reliquus
ought	devoir	debeo, oportet, decet (or pas- sive periphrastic)
our, <i>see</i> my		
out	dehors	ex
outside	dehors, hors	extra, exterior
over, <i>see</i> above		
own	posséder	possideo, teneo, habeo
own	propre	proprius, suus, ipsius
page	page	*pagina
pain	douleur, mal	dolor
paint, <i>see</i> color		
paint	peindre	pingo
pair	paire	par
paper	papier	*charta, *papyrus
part	part, parti, partie, rôle	pars
partly	en partie	partim
party, dance	fête	*festum
pass, spend (time), <i>see</i> also go by	passer	ago, *tero
past	passé	superior, *praeteritus
path, <i>see</i> road		

pay	payer	<i>pendo</i> , solvo, do, reddo, refero
peace	paix	pax, quies, <i>otium</i>
pen	<i>plume</i>	* <i>calamus</i> , <i>penna</i>
<i>pencil</i>	<i>crayon</i>	<i>stilus</i>
people, race, tribe	peuple	gens, <i>populus</i> , <i>natio</i>
people, persons	monde, gens	<i>populus</i> , <i>vulgus</i> , homines
perfect, complete	parfait, complet	* <i>perfectus</i> , * <i>completus</i> (or superlative)
perfectly	parfaitement	optime, omnino (or superlative)
perhaps	peut-être	<i>forte</i> , <i>fortasse</i>
person, fellow	personne	homo (or demonstrative pronoun)
<i>persuade</i> (3)	<i>persuader</i>	persuadeo
pick, <i>pluck</i> , see also choose	<i>cueillir</i>	<i>carpo</i>
picture	<i>peinture</i> , <i>tableau</i>	* <i>pictura</i> , <i>tabula</i> , <i>imago</i>
piece, stick, <i>rod</i>	pièce, fragment	pars, * <i>fragmentum</i> , <i>radius</i>
place, spot, station	place, lieu, endroit	locus, regio, <i>sedes</i>
place, put, set	placer, mettre, poser, déposer	pono, depono, * <i>expono</i> , <i>impono</i> , <i>sisto</i> , statuo, constituo, colloco, abdo
take place, see happen		
plain, see clear, simple		
plan	<i>plan</i> , <i>dessein</i>	consilium, ratio
plan	<i>se proposer</i> , <i>avoir dessein</i>	cogito, consilium capio, consulo
plant, see grass		
play	jouer	<i>ludo</i>
please, delight	plaire, faire plaisir à	placeo, iuvo, <i>delecto</i>
(if you) please	<i>s'il vous plaît</i>	si vis, * <i>sis</i> , oro te
pleasant, pleasing	<i>agréable</i>	gratus, <i>dulcis</i> , <i>suavis</i> , <i>incundus</i>
pleasure, see delight		
point	point	locus, * <i>punctum</i>
point of view	point de vue	sententia, opinio
poor	pauvre	miser, * <i>pauper</i> , <i>tenuis</i>
possible	possible	facilis, commodus (or possum)
as . . . as possible		quam <i>with</i> superlative
post	<i>poteau</i> , <i>montant</i> , <i>poste</i>	* <i>cippus</i> , <i>postis</i> , <i>statio</i>
pound	<i>livre</i>	* <i>libra</i>
<i>pour</i>	<i>verser</i>	fundo
power, might	puissance	vis, potestas, imperium, ops

practice, exercise	<i>pratique, exercice</i>	<i>usus, exercitatio, disciplina</i>
practice, exercise, train	<i>pratiquer, exercer</i>	<i>exerceo, instituo</i>
<i>praise</i>	<i>louange</i>	<i>laus</i>
<i>praise</i>	<i>louer</i>	<i>laudo, *benedico, tollo</i>
<i>pray</i>	<i>prier</i>	<i>precor, oro</i>
prepare	<i>préparer</i>	<i>paro, comparo, conficio</i>
present, <i>see</i> gift		
present	<i>présenter, offrir</i>	<i>offero, do, dono</i>
present ( <i>adj.</i> )	<i>présent</i>	<i>praesens</i>
be present		<i>adsum</i>
press	<i>presser</i>	<i>premo, opprimo, *exprimo, urgeo</i>
pretty, nice	<i>joli</i>	<i>*bellus, pulcher</i>
pretty, quite	<i>assez</i>	<i>satis, fere (or comparative)</i>
price, cost	<i>prix</i>	<i>pretium</i>
prince	<i>prince</i>	<i>regis filius, princeps</i>
<i>private</i>	<i>privé</i>	<i>privatus, familiaris</i>
promise	<i>promettre</i>	<i>polliceor, *promitto</i>
proper, fitting, <i>suitable</i> (4)	<i>propre, convenable</i>	<i>*aptus, idoneus, commodus</i>
proud	<i>fier</i>	<i>superbus</i>
prove	<i>prouver, constater</i>	<i>probo, doceo, demonstro</i>
public	<i>public</i>	<i>populus, vulgus, cives</i>
public	<i>public</i>	<i>publicus</i>
pull	<i>tirer</i>	<i>traho, vello</i>
<i>punish</i>	<i>punir</i>	<i>punio</i>
<i>punishment</i> (3)	<i>peine</i>	<i>poena, supplicium</i>
pure	<i>pur</i>	<i>integer, *purus</i>
purpose	<i>but</i>	<i>consilium, finis</i>
<i>purse</i>	<i>bourse</i>	<i>*fiscus</i>
put, <i>see</i> place, wear		
quarter	<i>quart</i>	<i>quarta pars</i>
queen	<i>reine</i>	<i>regina</i>
question	<i>question</i>	<i>*rogatum, quaestio, dubium</i>
it is a question of	<i>il s'agit de</i>	<i>agitur</i>
quick, quickly, <i>see</i> fast		
quiet, rest	<i>repos, calme</i>	<i>quies, otium</i>
quiet, still	<i>tranquille, calme</i>	<i>quietus, *tranquillus</i>
quite, <i>see also</i> pretty	<i>tout, absolument, tout à fait</i>	<i>admodum, omnino (or comparative)</i>

race, <i>see also</i> people	<i>race</i>	genus
race (course)	<i>course, carrière</i>	cursus
race, <i>see</i> run		
rain	<i>pluie</i>	<i>imber, *pluvia, nimbus</i>
it is raining	<i>il pleut</i>	<i>*pluit</i>
raise, <i>see</i> lift		
rapid, <i>see</i> fast		
rather	<i>plutôt</i>	<i>magis, *prius, potius</i>
would rather, <i>prefer</i>	<i>aimer mieux, préférer</i>	<i>malo</i>
reach	<i>parvenir, atteindre</i>	<i>*advenio, pervenio, tendo, pertineo, attingo</i>
read	<i>lire</i>	<i>lego</i>
ready	<i>prompt, sous la main</i>	<i>paratus, facilis</i>
real	<i>vrai, véritable</i>	<i>verus, ipse</i>
really, certainly, surely	<i>vraiment, certainement</i>	<i>vero, certe, quidem, sane</i>
reason, cause	<i>raison, cause</i>	<i>ratio, causa</i>
receive	<i>recevoir, accepter</i>	<i>accipio, excipio, recipio</i>
red	<i>rouge</i>	<i>*ruber</i>
remain, stay	<i>rester</i>	<i>maneo, sto, resisto, resto</i>
remember	<i>se rappeler, se souvenir</i>	<i>memini, memoriā teneo, recordor</i>
remember, <i>greet</i>	<i>rappeler</i>	<i>*saluto, salutem do</i>
report	<i>rapport</i>	<i>fama, litterae (pl.)</i>
report	<i>rapporter</i>	<i>refero, defero, nuntio</i>
reply, <i>see</i> answer		
require, <i>see</i> need		
rest	<i>reposer</i>	<i>quiesco</i>
the rest	<i>les autres</i>	<i>ceteri, reliqui</i>
return, go back, come back, <i>see also</i> give back	<i>revenir, retourner</i>	<i>redeo, revertor</i>
reward (3), prize	<i>récompense, prix</i>	<i>praemium</i>
rich	<i>riche</i>	<i>dives, beatus</i>
ride, <i>see</i> drive		
right	<i>droit</i>	<i>ius</i>
right	<i>juste</i>	<i>iustus</i>
right (hand)	<i>droit</i>	<i>dexter</i>
all right	<i>eh bien</i>	<i>decet, convenit</i>
be right	<i>avoir raison</i>	<i>bene or recte with verb (dico, ago, etc.)</i>
ring, circle	<i>cercle, anneau</i>	<i>orbis, corona, *anulus</i>
ring	<i>sonner</i>	<i>*resono, cano</i>



<i>ripe</i>	<i>mûr</i>	maturus, <i>mitis</i>
rise, <i>arise</i>	<i>se lever</i>	orior, nascor, sto, <i>surgo</i>
river, <i>see stream</i>		
road, way, path	chemin, route, voie	via, iter
rock, <i>see stone</i>		
roll, <i>see bread</i>		
roll	<i>rouler</i>	<i>volvo</i>
roof	<i>toit</i>	<i>tectum</i> , culmen
<i>Roman</i>	<i>romain</i>	* <i>Romanus</i>
<i>Rome</i>	<i>Rome</i>	* <i>Roma</i>
room, <i>see also office</i>	chambre	* <i>conclave</i> , * <i>camera</i>
room, space	place, <i>espace</i>	spatium, locus
<i>root</i>	<i>racine</i>	<i>radix</i>
rose	<i>rose</i>	* <i>rosa</i>
round	<i>rond</i>	* <i>rotundus</i>
row, <i>see line</i>		
rule	dominer, <i>gouverner</i>	<i>regno</i> , <i>rego</i> , * <i>dominor</i>
run, race	<i>courir</i>	<i>curro</i> , <i>occurro</i> , * <i>praecurro</i> , fugio
rush, <i>see hurry</i>		
sad	<i>triste</i>	<i>tristis</i> , <i>maestus</i>
safe, sure	<i>sauf</i> , <i>sûr</i>	tutus, certus, <i>salvus</i>
sail	<i>naviguer</i>	<i>navigo</i> , <i>vehor</i>
for . . . sake	<i>à cause de</i> , <i>pour</i>	* <i>causâ</i> , pro
salt	<i>sel</i>	<i>sal</i>
same	<i>même</i>	idem
sand	<i>sable</i>	<i>harena</i>
save, <i>rescue</i> , <i>see also keep</i>	<i>sauver</i>	servo, eripio
say	<i>dire</i>	dico, loquor, inquam
say . . . not, <i>deny</i>	<i>nier</i>	<i>nego</i>
school	<i>école</i>	<i>ludus</i> , * <i>schola</i>
sea, ocean	<i>mer</i>	mare, * <i>oceanus</i>
season, <i>see weather</i>		
seat, <i>see chair</i>		
seat	<i>faire asseoir</i>	in <i>sedem</i> (or <i>pl.</i> ) colloco or pono
second	second, <i>deuxième</i>	secundus, alter
<i>secret</i> , hidden (4)	<i>secret</i>	occultus
<i>secretly</i>	<i>en secret</i>	<i>clam</i>
see	<i>voir</i>	video, cerno, conspicio, <i>per-</i> <i>spicio</i> , sentio
see! look!	<i>voilà</i>	en, ecce

seed	<i>semence</i>	<i>semen</i>
seek, <i>see</i> look for		
seem, <i>see</i> appear		
seize	<i>saisir</i>	occupo, rapio, prehendo
-self	<i>même</i>	ipse
-self ( <i>refl.</i> )	<i>se, etc.</i>	sui, <i>etc.</i>
sell	<i>vendre</i>	<i>vendo</i>
send	<i>envoyer</i>	mitto, dimitto, remitto
separate	<i>séparer</i>	<i>secerno, *discerno, discedo</i>
serve, attend	<i>servir</i>	<i>servio, appareo</i>
service, <i>see</i> favor		
set, <i>see</i> place		
settle	<i>établir, disposer, com- poser</i>	constituo, instituo, statuo, <i>*compono</i>
seven	<i>sept</i>	<i>septem</i>
several	<i>plusieurs</i>	plures, complures, <i>aliquot</i>
shade, <i>shadow</i>	<i>ombre</i>	<i>umbra, tenebrae (pl.)</i>
shake	<i>secouer</i>	<i>quatío, concutío</i>
shall, will	(future tense)	(future tense)
shape, <i>see</i> form		
<i>sharp, keen</i> (3)	<i>aigu, vif</i>	<i>acer, acutus</i>
she, <i>see</i> he		
sheep, <i>flock</i>	<i>brebis, mouton</i>	<i>*ovis, pecus, grex</i>
shine	<i>luire, briller</i>	<i>luceo, fulgeo</i>
ship, boat, fleet	<i>navire, bateau, flotte</i>	<i>navis, classis</i>
shoe	<i>soulier</i>	<i>*calceus, *legumen pedis</i>
shop, <i>see</i> store		
shore, coast	<i>côte</i>	<i>litus, ora, harena</i>
short	<i>court</i>	<i>brevis, exiguus</i>
should, would	(conditional tense)	(subjunctive)
shoulder	<i>épaule</i>	<i>umerus</i>
shout, <i>see</i> cry		
show	<i>montrer</i>	<i>doceo, demonstro, ostendo, praesto, praebeo</i>
shut, <i>see</i> close		
sick, ill, weak	<i>malade, faible</i>	<i>aeger</i>
side	<i>côté</i>	<i>latus (lateris)</i>
from all sides, on all sides		<i>undique</i>
sign, <i>see</i> mark		
sight, view	<i>vue, spectacle</i>	<i>species, conspectus, *aspectus</i>
silence	<i>silence</i>	<i>silentium</i>
be silent	<i>se taire, garder le si- lence</i>	<i>taceo, sileo</i>

silk	<i>soie</i>	<i>*sericus</i>
silver	argent	<i>argentum</i>
(of) silver	<i>d'argent</i>	<i>*argenteus</i>
simple, plain	simple	<i>*simplex, facilis</i>
simply, <i>see</i> only		
since, <i>see also</i> because	dès, dès que, depuis	postquam, ut ( <i>or</i> participle)
sing	chanter	<i>cano, *canto</i>
single	seul	unus, solus, <i>*simplex</i>
sir, <i>see</i> Master		
sister	sœur	<i>soror</i>
sit	s'asseoir	sedeo, consido
six	six	sex
size	grandeur, taille	magnitudo
skin, hide	peau, cuir	<i>*cutis, pellis</i>
sky, <i>see</i> heaven		
slave, servant	esclave, serviteur	servus
sleep	sommeil	somnus, quies
sleep	dormir	quiesco, <i>*dormio</i>
slip	glisser, couler	labor
slow	lent, tardif	tardus, segnis
small, <i>see</i> little		
smile, <i>see</i> laugh		
smoke	fumée	fumus
smoke	fumer	<i>*fumo, fumum ducō</i>
snow	neige	nix
so, thus	ainsi, si	sic, ita, tam, adeo
(and) so	ainsi	itaque
so big, so great		tantus
so far ( <i>adv.</i> )	si, tellement, tant	adeo
so many	autant, tant	tot
so much	autant, tant	tantus, tantum, tam, adeo
<i>see also</i> as, forth, that		
soft, gentle	mou, mol, doux	lenis, mollis, mitis
soil, <i>see</i> earth		
soldier	soldat	miles
some, something, <i>see</i> any		
sometime	un jour	aliquando, quondam, olim
sometimes	parfois, quelque fois	non numquam, interdum
son	fils	filius
song	chant, chanson	<i>*cantus, carmen</i>
soon	bientôt	iam, mox
as soon as	aussitôt que	ut primum

be sorry	<i>être fâché</i>	<i>paenitet me, doleo</i>
sort, <i>see</i> kind		
soul	<i>âme</i>	<i>anima, animus</i>
sound, <i>noise</i>	<i>son, bruit</i>	<i>*sonus, vox, clamor, turba</i>
sound	<i>sonner</i>	<i>sono, *resono, cano</i>
south	<i>sud, midi</i>	<i>meridies</i>
space, <i>see</i> room		
<i>spare</i>	<i>épargner</i>	<i>parco</i>
speak	<i>parler</i>	<i>loquor, dico, oro</i>
speech	<i>discours, parole</i>	<i>oratio, sermo</i>
spend, <i>see</i> pass, use		
spirit	<i>esprit</i>	<i>animus, spiritus, virtus, ingenium</i>
spot, <i>stain</i> (3), <i>see also</i>	<i>tache</i>	<i>macula</i>
place		
spread	<i>étendre, tendre</i>	<i>*extendo, tendo, effero, augeo, pando</i>
spring	<i>printemps</i>	<i>*ver</i>
spring, <i>source</i>	<i>source</i>	<i>fons, origo</i>
spring, <i>see</i> jump		
square (in a town)	<i>place</i>	<i>forum, *trivium, *platea</i>
square	<i>carré</i>	<i>*quadratus</i>
stand, <i>see also</i> bear	<i>rester, être debout</i>	<i>sto, praesto, maneo, consisto</i>
star	<i>étoile</i>	<i>stella</i>
start, <i>see also</i> begin	<i>partir</i>	<i>proficiscor</i>
state, condition	<i>état, situation, condition</i>	<i>status, fortuna, condicio, res, tempus</i>
state, nation, government	<i>état</i>	<i>civitas, res publica, natio</i>
state, <i>see</i> tell		
station, <i>depot</i> (5), <i>see also</i> place	<i>station, gare</i>	<i>statio</i>
stay, <i>see</i> remain		
step	<i>pas, marche, degré</i>	<i>passus, gradus</i>
stick, <i>see</i> piece		
stick, hold fast	<i>coller, attacher, fixer</i>	<i>figo, haereo</i>
still, yet, <i>see also</i> however	<i>encore</i>	<i>etiam, adhuc</i>
stock, <i>see</i> wealth		
stone, rock	<i>pierre, roche</i>	<i>lapis, saxum</i>
stop, <i>see</i> wait		
stop, <i>cease</i>	<i>arrêter, cesser, s'arrêter</i>	<i>desino, intermitto, cesso, sisto, consisto, resisto</i>
stop, <i>prevent</i>	<i>empêcher</i>	<i>prohibeo, retineo</i>

store, shop, inn (3), see also wealth store, see keep	magasin, auberge	*taberna
storm	orage, tempête	tempestas, hiems
story	histoire, conte	*fabula
straight, direct	droit	*rectus, *directus
strange	étrange, curieux	novus, mirus, alienus
stream, river, brook	courant, fleuve	flumen, *rivus, amnis
street	rue	via, vicus, *platea
strength, see force		
strike, beat	frapper, battre	ferio, percutio, pello, caedo, pulso
string, wire	ficelle, corde, fil	nervus
strong, firm	fort, ferme	fortis, firmus, potens, *validus
study	étudier	disco, lego, studeo
subject	sujet	res, studium, ratio
such	tel	talis
sudden	subit, soudain	subitus
suddenly	tout à coup	subito, repente
suffer	souffrir, subir	pator, fero, laboro
sugar	sucré	*saccharum
suit, see clothes, fit		
summer	été	aestas
sun	soleil	sol
supply, see wealth		
supply, furnish	fournir, offrir	praebeo, provideo
suppose	supposer	finco, credo, puto
sure, see certain, safe		
surely, see really		
surprise, wonder	surprise, étonnement	*admiratio
sword	épée	gladius
sweet	doux, suave	dulcis, suavis
table	table	mensa
tail	queue	*cauda
take, see also lead	prendre	affero, capio, excipio, recipio, sumo, prehendō
take away	emporter, enlever, éloigner	tollo, aufero, educo, adimo
take part	prendre part	intersum, versor
talk	conversation, entre- tien	colloquium, sermo
talk	parler, causer	loquor, colloquor
tall	grand, haut	altus, *grandis

taste	goût	*gustus
taste	goûter	*gusto
teach	apprendre à, enseigner	doceo, moneo, instituo, exerceo
teacher	maître	magister
tear	larme	lacrima
tear out	arracher	eripio, rapio, vello, carpo
tell, state, <i>see also</i> command, notice	raconter, dire	*narro, nuntio, dico, refero, trado
ten	dix	decem
than	que	quam ( <i>or</i> ablative)
thank	remercier	gratias ago
that, those	celui, ce, cela, ça	ille, iste, is
that ( <i>conj.</i> )	que	quod ( <i>or</i> omit, <i>using</i> infinitive with subject accusative)
(so) that, <i>see also</i> order	(pour) que	ut, quin, quo
(so) that . . . not		ne, ut . . . non, quin, quominus, ni
the	le	(omit)
their, <i>see</i> his		
then, <i>see also</i> there- fore	alors, ensuite, lors, puis	tum, deinde, inde, postea, tunc
there, <i>see also</i> from, to	là, là-bas, y	ibi, eo
there is, there are	il y a	est, sunt
there is, there are	voilà	ecce
therefore, then	donc	*quare, ergo, igitur, propterea
these, <i>see</i> this		
they, <i>see</i> he, one		
thick, close together, <i>see also</i> fat	épais, dense	densus, creber
thin, <i>see</i> fine		
thing, article, matter, object, <i>affair</i>	chose, affaire, objet	res, ratio, negotium ( <i>or</i> neuter of pronoun <i>or</i> adjective)
think	penser, croire, songer	arbitror, existimo, puto, censeo, cogito, sentio
third	troisième	tertius
this, these	ce, -ci, celui, ceci	hic, is
those, <i>see</i> that		
though, <i>see</i> although, however		
thought	pensée	sententia, opinio, imago
thousand	mille	mille
three	trois	tres



through	par, à travers	per
through (agent)	par, de	per, propter ( <i>or</i> ablative <i>or</i> dative)
throw	jeter, lancer	iacio, mitto, conicio, <i>adigo</i>
thus, <i>see</i> so		
<i>tide</i>	<i>marée, flot</i>	<i>aestus</i>
tie, <i>bind</i> , chain	<i>lier, enchaîner</i>	<i>*ligo, vincio</i>
till, until	jusque, jusqu'à	dum, <i>usque, donec</i>
time	temps, moment	tempus, tempestas, spatium, <i>odium</i>
time (how many)	fois	<i>*semel, bis, etc., quotiens, totiens, etc.</i>
(what) time (is it)	heure	( <i>*quota</i> ) hora (est)
at the same time	à la fois	simul
<i>see also</i> long		
be tired	<i>se lasser, se fatiguer</i>	<i>*lassus sum, defessus sum</i>
to, <i>see also</i> order, that	à, vers	in, ad ( <i>or</i> accusative <i>or</i> dative)
all the way to	<i>jusqu'à</i>	<i>usque</i> (ad, in <i>etc.</i> )
to this place, <i>hither</i>	<i>ici, par ici</i>	huc
(3)		
to that place, <i>thither</i>	<i>là, y</i>	eo
(4)		
to what place, <i>whither</i> (3)	<i>où</i>	quo
today	aujourd'hui	<i>hodie</i>
together	ensemble	simul, unā, <i>*pariter</i>
tomorrow	demain	<i>*cras, posterus</i>
tongue, <i>language</i>	langue	<i>lingua</i>
too, <i>see also</i> also	trop	magis ( <i>or</i> comparative)
too much	<i>trop</i>	<i>nimis, nimius, *nimium</i>
<i>tooth</i>	<i>dent</i>	<i>dens</i>
top	<i>haut, sommet</i>	summus, <i>culmen</i>
touch	toucher	tango, prehendo, moveo, <i>attingo, tracto</i>
toward	vers	ad, ob, adversus
come <i>or</i> go toward,	approcher	accedo, adeo, <i>appropinquo, succedo</i>
<i>approach</i>		
town, <i>see</i> city		
trade, <i>see</i> change		
train, <i>see also</i> practice	<i>suite, série, train</i>	ordo, <i>*series, agmen</i>
travel, <i>see</i> drive		
<i>treat</i>	<i>traiter</i>	<i>tracto</i>
tree	arbre	<i>arbor</i>
tribe, <i>see</i> people		

trip, <i>see</i> journey		
trouble	peine, difficulté	cura, <i>opera</i> , negotium, labor
trust	confiance	fides, spes
trust	confier, avoir confiance	confido, credo, committo, spero, mando
truth	vérité	* <i>veritas</i> , * <i>verum</i> , fides
true	vrai	verus, certus
try, <i>test</i>	essayer, tenter	tempto, conor, probro, <i>experior</i>
turn	tourner	verto, <i>volvo</i> , <i>mulo</i> , <i>flecto</i>
twelve	<i>douze</i>	* <i>duodecim</i>
twenty	<i>vingt</i>	viginti
two	deux	duo
ugly, <i>base</i>	<i>laid</i> , <i>vil</i>	<i>turpis</i>
uncle	<i>oncle</i>	* <i>avunculus</i>
under	sous	sub
understand	comprendre	intelligo, cognosco, scio
unite, <i>see</i> join		
until, <i>see</i> till		
upon, <i>see</i> on		
<i>urge</i>	<i>presser</i>	hortor, persuadeo, incito, <i>urgeo</i>
use	<i>usage</i> , <i>emploi</i>	usus
use, spend	employer, se servir de	utor, <i>consumo</i>
(be) used to	avoir l'habitude	soleo, consuevi ( <i>perf.</i> ) (or imperfect tense)
be of use, be <i>useful</i>	<i>être utile</i>	<i>proficio</i> , expedio, <i>utilis</i> sum
(be) of no use, in <i>vain</i>	(avoir) <i>beau</i> , <i>en vain</i>	<i>frustra</i>
usually	d'ordinaire	<i>plerumque</i> , <i>saepe</i> , <i>fere</i> , <i>multum</i> (or <i>soleo</i> , etc.)
valley	<i>vallée</i>	<i>valles</i> , <i>sinus</i>
value	valeur	<i>pretium</i> , usus, dignitas
value	estimer	* <i>aestimo</i> , existimo, puto, <i>pendo</i>
very	très, bien, <i>fort</i>	maxime, <i>admodum</i> , * <i>valde</i> (or superlative)
very much	<i>extrêmement</i>	magnopere, plurimum, * <i>nimium</i>
very well	<i>très bien</i>	optime
view, <i>see</i> sight		
village	<i>village</i>	<i>vicus</i>

visit, call	visite	*salutatio
voice	voix	vox
wait, stop, delay	halte, délai	mora (or verb below)
wait, delay	attendre	moror, exspecto, maneo, se- deo, differo, cesso
walk	(se) promener, mar- cher, aller à pied	gradior, progredior, pedibus eo
wall	mur	murus, paries
wander	errer	vagor
want, see need		
want, wish, see also	vouloir	volo, studeo
desire, need		
not want, wish . . .		nolo
not		
war	guerre	bellum
warm, hot	chaud	*calidus
wash	laver	*lavo
waste, see lose, loss		
watch, see clock		
watch, observe	observer	specto, *obseruo, conspicio, tueor
water	eau	aqua
wave	vague, flot, onde	unda
way, see manner, road		
we, see I		
weak, see sick		
wealth, stock, store, supply	richesse, fonds, biens	opes (pl.), bona (pl.), divitiae (pl.), copia
wear, put on	porter	gero, induo
wear, rub	user	*tereo
weather, season	temps, saison	tempestas, caelum
week	semaine	septem dies
weigh	peser	pendo
weight	poids	pondus, moles
well	bien	bene, recte
(be) well	(être) en bonne santé, (se porter) bien	bene (ago), *validus or salvus (sum)
well?	eh bien?	quid?
west	ouest, occident	*occidens
wet	mouillé, humide	umidus
be wet	être trempé	madeo
wheat, see grain		
wheel	roue	rota

when	quand, lorsque	cum, ubi, ut, <i>quando</i> (or participle)
where, <i>see also</i> from, to	où	ubi, quo
whether	si	-ne, si, sive (seu), <i>utrum, num</i>
which (of two)	lequel	uter
while, <i>see also</i> time	pendant que, tandis que	dum, cum, <i>donec</i> (or participle)
<i>meanwhile</i> (4)	<i>en attendant</i>	interim, <i>interea</i>
white	blanc	<i>albus, *candidus, canus</i>
who, which, what, whose, <i>etc., see also</i> kind	qui, quel, quoi, que, ce que, dont	qui, quis
<i>whoever</i> (4)	<i>quiconque</i>	<i>quicumque, quisquis</i>
whole, entire	entier, tout	<i>totus, omnis, integer, universus, cunctus</i>
why	pourquoi	<i>*quid, cur, *quare</i>
why not		quin
wide, <i>see</i> broad		
wife	femme	<i>uxor, coniunx</i>
wild, <i>mad, fierce</i>	<i>sauvage, furieux</i>	<i>ferus, saevus</i>
will	volonté	<i>voluntas, studium</i>
will, <i>see</i> shall		
win, <i>see</i> beat, gain		
wind	<i>vent</i>	<i>ventus, aura</i>
window	<i>fenêtre</i>	<i>*fenestra</i>
wing	<i>aile</i>	<i>ala, cornu</i>
winter	<i>hiver</i>	<i>hiems</i>
wise	<i>sage</i>	<i>sapiens, prudens</i>
wish, <i>see</i> desire, want		
with	avec	<i>cum</i> (or ablative)
without	sans	<i>sine</i>
woman	femme	<i>mulier, femina</i>
wonder, <i>see</i> surprise		
wonder, doubt	<i>se demander, douter</i>	<i>dubito</i>
wonder, be amazed	<i>s'étonner</i>	<i>miror, stupeo</i>
wonderful	<i>merveilleux</i>	<i>mirus</i>
wood	<i>bois</i>	<i>*lignum, robur</i>
woods, <i>see</i> forest		
word	<i>parole, mot</i>	<i>verbum, vox</i>
work, <i>product</i>	<i>œuvre, ouvrage</i>	<i>opus, fructus</i>
work, <i>see</i> labor		
world	<i>monde</i>	<i>*mundus, natura, orbis terrarum</i>

be worth, <i>worthy</i>	valoir, être digne	valeo, dignus sum
would, <i>see</i> should		
wound	blessure	vulnus
write	écrire	scribo
wrong	mal, tort	iniuria, scelus, <i>vitium</i>
wrong	faux	iniquus, * <i>vitiosus</i>
be wrong, make a mistake	avoir tort	erro, fallor
yard, <i>see</i> court		
year	an, année	annus
yellow	jaune	flavus
yes	oui	ita, sic, maxime ( <i>or verb of the question</i> )
yesterday	hier	* <i>heri</i> ( <i>here</i> )
yet, <i>see</i> however, still		
yield	se rendre, céder	cedo, concedo, decedo
you, thou, <i>see also</i> one	vous, tu	vos, tu ( <i>or</i> personal ending)
young	jeune	novus, <i>iuvenis</i> , adolescens
your	votre, vos	tuus, vester ( <i>or</i> dative)

## FURIUS BIBACULUS

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Among the poets of the pre-Augustan era who fashioned their work after Alexandrine prototypes, both in imagery and poetic forms, was Marcus Furius Bibaculus. If we may judge from notices found in ancient sources that refer to him and his works, we may believe that he surpassed in ability as well as in length of life most of his contemporaries.<sup>1</sup> Since, however, ancient notices of him are few, and extant fragments of his works are even more scarce, little can be known of him except what may be deduced.

Notwithstanding our lack of knowledge concerning Bibaculus, we have more definite information concerning him than about any other literary figure of his time who bore the name Furius. It is probable, therefore, that he was the most distinguished poet of the Neoteric period bearing that name. If this is true, then it is quite possible that he was identical with the Furius so often mentioned by Catullus; for it seems logical that Catullus at some point in his poetry would mention a figure of Bibaculus' importance in the literary world. That he was a figure of some stature we may infer from Macrobius, who indicates that Vergil found his epic poetry of sufficient merit to imitate parts of it.<sup>2</sup> If they can be established as one and the same, an added importance must be attached to Bibaculus as a literary figure, for Catullus' very calumny of him would be indicative of the recognition he must

<sup>1</sup> Cf. Pauly-Wissowa, Vol. VII, 320-322, article on Marcus Furius Bibaculus by Skutsch; Teuffel-Schwabe-Warr, *Hist. of Roman Literature*: London Bell (1900), I, 329 f.; Schanz-Hosius, *Römische Literaturgeschichte*, in Iwan Mueller's *Handbuch der Altertumswissenschaft*: Munich, (1927), VIII, 1, 290-292.

<sup>2</sup> Macrobius, *Saturnalia* VI, 1, 31-34; VI, 3, 5.



have achieved in literary and court circles. This, in addition to what we already know of him, would lead us to believe that he played a larger and more active rôle in the lives of his contemporaries than has thus far been ascribed to him.

From the lives of the two poets we find a number of parallels pointing to a relationship both possible and logical. The first point of similarity is their age. Catullus, we know, was born in 87 B.C. Hieronymus tells us that Bibaculus was born at Cremona in 103 B.C., and while there is no reason to question that Cremona was the place of his birth, careful consideration reveals little cause to support the date given. The mass of evidence leads one to assume a time in the early part of the first century B.C.<sup>3</sup>

An examination of his relations with Orbilius points conclusively to this belief. Suetonius, in remarking on the great age Orbilius attained and his loss of memory in the last years of his life,<sup>4</sup> quotes Bibaculus as directing a remark, probably satirical, at the great grammarian on the futility of his life spent in pursuit of knowledge and his subsequent relegation to obscurity upon the failure of his memory. This verse of the Cremonan bard seems to have been written not before the closing years of Orbilius' life; yet Bibaculus apparently speaks as a man still in full command of his faculties and with no hint of having reached the great age he would then have attained, should we credit the story of Hieronymus. Orbilius, we know, was born about 113 B.C. and died about one hundred years later. Accordingly, we may be reasonably sure that Bibaculus was born about 90 B.C.

This argument is further strengthened by an examination of the connection between Bibaculus and Valerius Cato. Cato, an orphan boy, was deprived of his patrimony during the time of Sulla. This could have been at any time from 88 B.C. to 79 B.C. Cato, then, would have been born within the closing years of the second century B.C. or in the opening years of the first century.<sup>5</sup> He

<sup>3</sup> As shown by Nipperdey, Karl L., *Opuscula*: Berlin (1877), 498 ff.

<sup>4</sup> Suetonius, *De Grammaticis* ix: Vixit prope ad centesimum aetatis annum, amissa iam pridem memoria, ut versus Bibaculi docet:

Orbilius ubinam est, litterarum oblivio?

<sup>5</sup> Suetonius, *op. cit.*, xi.

was addressed by Bibaculus in three hendecasyllabic fragments which Suetonius preserves for us. The general tone of these poems indicates that Bibaculus was considerably younger than the eminent grammarian and teacher of poetry. The third fragment in which he sarcastically refers to the lack of worldly goods with which Cato faces his old age after a life devoted to teaching will perhaps serve as an example:

Si quis forte mei domum Catonis,  
depictas minio assulas, et illos  
custodis videt hortulos Priapi,  
miratur, quibus ille disciplinis  
tantam sit sapientiam assecutus,  
quem tres cauliculi, selibra farris,  
racemi duo tegula sub una  
ad summam prope nutrant senectam.

We know nothing of Bibaculus' schooling, but we may be certain that he did not study under Orbilius, inasmuch as the grammarian did not come to Rome until 63 B.C.,<sup>6</sup> and there is nothing to indicate that he studied under Cato.

Both Catullus and Bibaculus seem to have been of the same school of political independents.<sup>7</sup> As Spaeth points out,<sup>8</sup> Bibaculus' career apparently paralleled that of Catullus and Calvus. At first he was hostile to the great triumvir and attacked him in scurrilous verses; later he accepted Caesar's diplomatic amnesty. At that time Bibaculus probably wrote his historical epic, the *Annales Belli Gallici*, celebrating Caesar's conquests in Gaul. At a still later date he leveled a metrical assault at Augustus. This must have been after 44 B.C., for he would have had no cause to attack the world's future ruler prior to that time. We have no way of knowing whether his relations with the younger Caesar ever became amicable.

In the works of several classical writers besides Tacitus we find

<sup>6</sup> Suetonius, *op. cit.*, ix.

<sup>7</sup> Tacitus, *Ann.* iv, 34: Carmina Bibaculi et Catulli referta contumeliis Caesarum leguntur: sed ipse divus Iulius, ipse divus Augustus et tulere ista et reliquere, haud facile dixerim, moderatione magis an sapientia. Namque spreta exoclescunt: si irascere, adgnita videntur.

<sup>8</sup> CLASSICAL JOURNAL xxxii (1936-1937), 541-556, "Caesar's Friends and Enemies Among the Poets."

Bibaculus and Catullus are linked as exponents of the same views and poetic principles. Quintilian writes<sup>9</sup> that although the iamb was not popular with Roman poets as a separate form of composition, it is sometimes found mixed with other forms of verse. In all its bitterness, he continued, it may be found in Catullus, Bibaculus, and Horace. He says:

Iambus non sane a Romanis celebratus est ut proprium opus, <sed aliis> quibusdam interpositus; cuius acerbitas in Catullo, Bibaculo, Horatio, quamquam illi epodos intervenit, reperietur. At lyricorum idem Horatius fere solus legi dignus.

The grammarian Diomedes<sup>10</sup> mentions our poet when he defines the word *iambus* as a metrical attack. Its leading exponents among the Greeks were Archilochus and Hipponax; among the Romans Lucilius, Catullus, Horace, and Bibaculus:

Appellatum est autem *παρὰ τὸ λαμβάνειν* quod est maledicere. Cuius carmina praecipui scriptores apud Graecos Archilochus et Hipponax, apud Romanos Lucilius et Catullus et Horatius et Bibaculus.

If we may accept G. L. Hendrickson's hypothesis<sup>11</sup> that the *simius iste* referred to by Horace<sup>12</sup> in the lines

simius iste  
nil praeter Calvum et doctus cantare Catullum

is Furius, it is a further indication that Bibaculus and the satellite of Catullus were one and the same, for in two other places Horace attacks a Furius who we know was Bibaculus.<sup>13</sup>

Hendrickson argues that the *simius* is obviously a man of some distinction because of the disguising epithet and goes on to contend that it cannot be Cato, or the words would have been more naturally *simius Cato*, since elsewhere in the satire Cato is more openly criticized. *Simius*, Hendrickson points out, is a sort of pun. Such a thing is common in classical literature, examples being Tiberius Claudius Nero, whom Suetonius calls Biberius Caldus Mero, and Junius Bassus, whom Quintilian calls Asinus Albus. This argument is none too strong, however, and unless it is further

<sup>9</sup> *Institutiones Oratoriae* x, 1, 96.

<sup>10</sup> *Grammatici Latini*, ed. Keil, I, 485, 11.

<sup>11</sup> Hendrickson, G. L., "Horace and Valerius Cato," *Classical Philology* xii (1917), 86, f.

<sup>12</sup> *Satires* I, 10, 18 f.

<sup>13</sup> *Satires* I, 10, 36 f., and II, 5, 40 f.

substantiated, undue weight cannot be given to it because of the comment of Porphyrio on this line from Horace: *Simius iste—Demetrium autem modulatorem propter maciem ac parvitatem corporis hoc nomine appellat.*

It is interesting to pause here for a moment and consider whether, if the *simius* is Furius, it can be taken as an indication of his personal appearance. In all the pertinent poems of Catullus he is revealed as a hungry, poverty-stricken man. In No. XXIII particularly is he portrayed as a wizened individual whose body has lost all trace of moisture, as is exemplified by these lines:

A te sudor abest, abest salivae,  
mucusque et mala pituita nasi.

This, along with the appellation *simius* would seem to indicate a rather emaciated body; but Weichert<sup>14</sup> thought differently, arguing that one given to drink, as Bibaculus seems to have been from the comment of Pliny,<sup>15</sup> would probably have been a hearty eater as well, a combination tending to produce corpulence in middle age. This is not necessarily true, however, although it does have the support of a phrase from Horace,<sup>16</sup> *pingui lentus omaso*, i.e., "stretched with fat tripe." Horace's reference, however, might easily have been confined merely to his literary output.

It is necessary to look to the works of Catullus and Bibaculus themselves if we seek definite evidence as to what their relations may have been. Since there is but one poem in the extant works of Bibaculus which sheds any light on the matter, and that only when taken in conjunction with a poem of Catullus, the poetry of Verona's bard must be looked to for the proof.

In four poems—XI, XVI, XXIII, and XXVI—Catullus addresses a certain Furius. In XXIV and LXXXI he speaks of a *bellus homo* who may possibly be this same Furius. Is this man identical with Bibaculus? If not, it is rather strange that Catullus failed to mention a fellow-Gallic poet of the same literary school and political persuasion. This omission is rendered even more remarkable when we consider that Catullus addressed Valerius Cato, the

<sup>14</sup> Weichert, J. A., *Poetarum Latinorum*: Leipzig (1830).

<sup>15</sup> Pliny, *N. H.*, *Praef.* 24: Bibaculus erat et vocabatur.

<sup>16</sup> Horace, *Sat.* II, 5, 40.

friend of our poet, in his fifty-sixth poem, just as Bibaculus did in fragments I, II, and III of his poetry.

In considering the eleventh of Catullus' *Carmina*, we find Furius shown as a satellite of Catullus and an ambassador of Lesbia. It is natural to suppose him, then, a man of letters. This is in the nature of support for Hendrickson's hypothesis. Heidel<sup>17</sup> believes the word *comites* in the first line is slightly patronizing, and that Furius was probably dependent upon Catullus for favors. If so, then we are given additional reason for believing that he was one of the Roman literati.

Number XVI is a vituperative poem showing Furius as a critic of the works of his erstwhile friend Catullus, who gives his ideas on morality and the arts. This is in the nature of further proof that Furius was a literary figure. The twenty-third poem is coarse irony on the poverty of Furius, whom Catullus blames, along with Aurelius, for alienating the affections of Juventius. Furius is apparently no longer in favor with the great poet. There is nothing in this poem to prove that Bibaculus is or is not Furius.

Number XXIV, one of the Juventian cycle, is a remonstrance with the lad for his intimacy with a man who is practically destitute, although a *bellus homo*. Despite the fact that Furius is not specifically mentioned, as this poem is rather like No. XXIII in tone and follows it immediately, it is thought to refer to the same man. The possibility must be recognized, however, that this *bellus homo* could have been Aurelius. There is nothing in it to indicate that the Furius either was or was not Bibaculus.

The twenty-sixth poem of Catullus, treating of the mortgaged villa of Furius which is about to be subjected to a forced sale, is very similar to the second fragment of Bibaculus, which jests about Valerius Cato's villa being sold under a mortgage.<sup>18</sup> They are in perfect agreement in theme; the meter in each case is Phalaecean; there is a proper name in the vocative case in the first line of each; the point of each turns on a pun—in Bibaculus' case *nomen*, which he used in the rather unusual meaning of "debt"; in Catullus' poem *opposita*, which means "mortgaged" as

<sup>17</sup> Heidel, W. A. "Catullus and Furius Bibaculus," *Classical Review* xv (1901) 215-217.

<sup>18</sup> Cf. Heidel, *loc. cit.*



well as "exposed to," and both poems end in an exclamatory verse. Catullus' poem reads thus:

Furi, uillula uestra non ad Austri  
flatus opposita est neque ad Fauoni  
nec saeui Boreae aut Apeliotae,  
verum ad milia quindecim et ducentos.  
O uentum horribilem atque pestilentem!

The similarity is striking when we compare it with the lines from Bibaculus which follow:

Catonis modo, Galle, Tusculanum  
tota creditor urbe venditabat.  
mirati sumus unicum magistrum,  
summum grammaticum, optimum poetam  
omnes solvere posse quaestiones,  
unum deficile expedire nomen:  
en cor Zenodoti, en iecur Cratetis!<sup>19</sup>

There is clearly some connection between them. It is reasonable to suppose that, since they are of the same period, one was probably written in imitation of the other, or perhaps in answer to the other. It is uncertain which antedates the other because of the variance of the manuscript readings in the first line of Catullus' poem. There is almost equal justification for reading *vestra* and *nostra*. If *nostra* is correct, Catullus probably wrote first, intending merely a harmless joke at his own expense; and Bibaculus, in an attempt to emulate Catullus, wrote his poem as a jest at Cato's expense. If *vestra* is read, Bibaculus in all probability wrote first; and Catullus, taking it up, addressed these sarcastic verses to Furius. *Vestra* seems to have slightly more manuscript support as the proper reading. It is also more in keeping with the bitter tone of Catullus' other poems concerning Furius. It is more probable, too, that had Bibaculus written last, he would have addressed his poem to Catullus instead of Gallus. There is little doubt, therefore, that Bibaculus' poem preceded Catullus'.

Assuming, then, that Catullus' verses were composed later, they seem to carry an additional sting as he turns the Cremona

<sup>19</sup> In Suetonius, *De Gramm.* XI.

poet's rather pointed joke back upon him. This poem may be classed with Nos. XXIII and perhaps XXIV as satirizing the dire financial straits in which Furius found himself, and alone makes it seem quite probable that Bibaculus is the Furius addressed.

The eighty-first poem of Catullus refers to a *bellus homo* . . . *ab sede Pisauri*, who may be Furius. Basing their argument on this, some scholars contend that he could not have been Bibaculus for the phrase *ab sede Pisauri* indicates that this *bellus homo* had a villa in Pisaurum. So far as we know, Bibaculus had no connection with that town. But why must we take that for granted simply because we have no evidence to the contrary? He could very easily have lived for a short time at Pisaurum. In the seventh verse of the twenty-fourth poem of Catullus the words *bellus homo* are put into the mouth of Juventius referring to a man often thought to be Furius. This may serve as a precedent for assuming that the *bellus homo* refers to Furius again. However, we have seen that in his twenty-fourth poem Catullus might logically have been referring to Aurelius and so too in this instance.

Kroll points out<sup>20</sup> that, since Catullus in other poems remonstrates with Juventius for becoming intimate with Furius, whom he satirizes as hungry and poverty-stricken, *pallidior* in the fourth verse might easily be applied to the same man. This poem, however, shows Juventius as visiting in the home of the *bellus homo*, and nowhere else in the works of Catullus do we hear that he did visit Furius. We do know that he visited Aurelius, whom Catullus also blamed for depriving him of his Juventius. The *inaurata* of verse four might be construed as a play on the word *Aurelius* and an indication that he is the *hospes*. It is impossible to base a conclusion on this poem. There is a total lack of evidence therein for proving Furius and Bibaculus identical, and only the slightest indication that they were not.

From the only known prose work of Bibaculus, namely the *Lucubrationes*, only the title is left. This title gives one the impression, however, that he was not unacquainted with worldly pleasures. Ribbeck aptly explains the significance of the name as

<sup>20</sup> Kroll, W., *Catullus*, Leipzig (1929), note on LXXXI, 4.

representing the fruit of nocturnal labors, not with the scholar's lamp, but with the cup. The clever pun is therefore apparent when Pliny<sup>21</sup> says *Bibaculus erat et vocabatur*. We agree with Pliny that, in christening his sole non-metrical work, our gifted tippler showed more inventiveness than was common among Roman writers.

Basing his opinion on this, Ribbeck<sup>22</sup> believes that the "dull, wretched Furius" of Catullus could not have been Bibaculus and speculates that their differences in nature and bent might even have prevented their acquaintance. This is improbable, however, for Catullus was no total abstainer from love and wine himself; but Ribbeck does make a worth-while suggestion when he remarks that, had Catullus derided Bibaculus, he would have done so not so much on a charge of poverty as of licentiousness.

Surveying briefly the evidence at our command, we find that Catullus and Bibaculus were fellow-Gauls of approximately the same age, both ranking as leaders in the Neoteric school of poetry and having, to some degree at least, the same circle of acquaintances. Both seem to have been lovers of sensual pleasures. Politically they followed the same channels. Accordingly, it would be strange indeed if Catullus failed to mention Bibaculus at some place in his poetry. He does address a certain Furius in four sarcastic poems which indicate that the latter was given to literary pursuit. Number xxvi of Catullus is so similar to the second fragment of Bibaculus in formation and theme that there can be no doubt as to their being connected. Thus, when we consider the lives, tastes, and careers of these two men, we find them remarkably parallel; and while undebatable proof of the postulate that Bibaculus and this Furius were one and the same is at present impossible, the evidence seems to indicate that they were identical.

<sup>21</sup> *N. H.*, Praef. 24.

<sup>22</sup> Ribbeck, O., *Geschichte der Römischen Dichtung*: Stuttgart (1894), "Furius Bibaculus," I, 345 f.



## Notes

[All contributions in the form of notes for this department should be sent directly to Roy C. Flickinger, State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Ia.]

### A VEXED PASSAGE IN HORACE—*EPISTLES* I, 2, 30f.

Cui pulchrum fuit in medios dormire dies et  
ad strepitum citharae cessatum ducere curam.

This is the reading that has persisted in editions of the *Epistles*, e.g. in those of Orelli and Keller, the English ones of Yonge, Macleane, King, Munro, Conington, Wilkins, Shuckburgh, and Wickham, and in the American ones of Anthon and of Rolfe among others. Well-known translations of Horace in prose (e.g. of C. Smart and Lonsdale and Lee), and in verse (e.g. of Philip Francis and Conington) obviously follow this textual reading. Some of the editors, notably Munro, Wilkins, and Wickham, have drawn attention to the difficulties it entails, and the last named seems indeed ready to abandon *curam* of the present text for *somnum*.<sup>1</sup> To Bentley goes the credit for discerning that Acron's note on *ad strepitum* points to this latter reading being before him. To suit *somnum*, the Blandinian reading, various emendations of the line have been proposed, e.g. Bentley's own *cessantem ducere somnum*,<sup>2</sup> Munro's *recreatum ducere somnum*<sup>3</sup> and Housman's *arcessitum inducere somnum*.<sup>4</sup> Inge<sup>5</sup> favors *cessantem*, stigmatizes *somnum* as not only impossible but ridiculous, and offers *noctem* as the word displaced by *curam* and *somnum*. *Noctem* of course has no manuscript authority and in any case is paleographically most unlikely.

<sup>1</sup> Cf. E. C. Wickham, *Q. Horati Flacci Opera*: New York, Oxford University Press (1900), n. ad loc.: *Nescio an praeferenda sit lectio Codd. Bland. quibus consentiunt Eg, somnum*.

<sup>2</sup> Accepted by Greenough, who takes *cessantem* = "reluctant"; cf. J. B. Greenough, *The Satires and Epistles of Horace*: Boston, Ginn and Co. (1887), n. ad loc.

<sup>3</sup> Cf. *Jour. Phil.* ix (1893), 217.

<sup>4</sup> Cf. *Jour. Phil.* xviii (1902), 22.

<sup>5</sup> Cf. *Cl. Rev.* xxxv (1921), 103.

The orthodox reading *cessatum ducere curam* presents obvious problems. The principal ones appear to be these: (1) *Curam* is an alien element; it suits neither the Homeric tradition of the Phaeacians nor the context in Horace. (2) With *curam* as the accepted reading, *cessatum* must be construed as a supine; this is syntactically open to suspicion, as the attempted emendations suggest, despite its citation in the standard lexicon.<sup>6</sup> (3) The entire line constitutes a wretched anticlimax to the preceding one. No one would seriously attach blame to the lulling away of care by means of music, and Horace is here in a decidedly serious mood.

The difficulties of the passage seem to be solved if the reading *cessatum ducere somnum* is accepted. This is the one adopted by Schütz, Mewes, and Kiessling,<sup>7</sup> but the interpretation advanced by the last-named does not appear to be satisfactory. Briefly my understanding of the expression is as follows: *Ducere* should be taken, not as an equivalent of *reducere* or *adducere* or *inducere*, but in the sense of "to prolong," "to protract," which is a well-attested meaning of the simple verb, even in classic prose, as instances in Caesar, Cicero, Livy, and Nepos attest. Horace (*Od.* III, 3, 29) himself exemplifies this sense of the verb. *Cessatum* is not the supine;<sup>8</sup> the latter's employment to express purpose is strictly limited in classical Latin.<sup>9</sup> Nor yet is *cessatum* the perfect active participle, in meaning = *qui cessavit*, as Bentley, followed by Kiessling, regarded it; nor is it used here in place of the present participle and liable to be replaced by it. The former use appears to be confined to a few verbs of which *cesso*, to judge from citations in the larger grammars, does not seem to be one. The latter usage

<sup>6</sup> Cf. Lewis and Short, *A Latin Dictionary*: New York, American Book Co. (1907) s. v. *cesso*, II A.

<sup>7</sup> The American editor Kirkland, whose edition is based on Kiessling's, accepts his interpretation of the passage in question; cf. James H. Kirkland, *Horace: Satires and Epistles*: Boston, Leach, Shewell and Sanborn (1894).

<sup>8</sup> Shuckburgh's citation of *ducere me auditum* (*Hor. Sat.* II, 4, 89) is not a sound parallel. Cf. E. S. Shuckburgh, *The Epistles of Horace, Book I*: Cambridge, at the University Press (1913).

<sup>9</sup> Even with verbs of motion, other ways of expressing purpose were more commonly used in classical writers. The usage of the *-um* supine is carefully circumscribed in the standard grammars, e.g. William Gardner Hale and Carl Darling Buck, *A Latin Grammar*: New York, Atkinson, Mentzer and Grover (1903), 333, §618.

seems to pertain primarily, if not exclusively, to deponent verbs. The simplest and most natural interpretation is to take *cessatum* as an ordinary perfect passive participle with *somnum*, in the common Latin idiom wherein the chief burden of the meaning falls on the participle. The usual rendering of such expressions employs, of course, an abstract noun with an *of*-phrase attached. On this view, *cessatum ducere somnum* then means "to prolong the idling away of sleep" or "to prolong the loss of sleep"—literally, "to prolong sleep idled away." An exact parallel to his construction and meaning—and, indeed, to the position of the participle in the line—is readily seen in Ovid (*Met.* x, 669 f.):

Illa moram celeri cessataque tempora cursu  
corrigit.

Two familiar editions of selections from Ovid seem to support this contention.<sup>10</sup>

This interpretation of the Blandinian reading well accords with the charge conveyed in the expression *in medios dormire dies* of the preceding line. It likewise suits the lines that follow it (vss. 32–43). Lastly, it is in harmony with the robust common sense of this predominantly Stoic epistle. Evidently Horace viewed the Phaeacians as guilty of idling away the hours of night appropriate to sleep, as well as of sleeping away the morning hours so useful to various preoccupations. The order in which he puts down these related and concomitant charges seems to be a matter of indifference; analyzed, they appear to be phases of the same fault.

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### ORESTES, PLEASE GET OFF MY FOOT!

In a class in Greek Art under Professor Flickinger we came in due time to an archaic relief now in the Glyptothek Ny Carlsberg in Copenhagen and usually interpreted as depicting the death of

<sup>10</sup> These are Clarence W. Gleason, *A Term of Ovid*: New York, American Book Co. (1900), 93, n. 1: *cessata tempora corrigi*—"makes up for lost time"; and J. H. and W. F. Allen and J. B. Greenough, *Selections from Ovid*: Boston, Ginn and Co. (1890), p. 27 of vocabulary: *tempora cessata*—"time of idleness."

Aegisthus; cf. "University Prints," Series A, No. 55.<sup>1</sup> Two slave women, one at either end, serve as a frame for the central scene consisting of five figures: at the right Orestes has just dispatched Aegisthus, who has collapsed at his feet; at the left Electra looks with an air of triumph and almost sardonic satisfaction toward what Orestes has just done; in the center Clytaemnestra reaches forward and touches Orestes upon the shoulder as if to divert his attention from Aegisthus to herself—the last thing in the world which one would expect her to do under the circumstances. This composition together with the three reliefs representing Hermes, Eurydice, and Orpheus; Medea and the daughters of Pelias; Paris and Helen, etc. ("University Prints" 179, 181, and 312) refutes the common charge that Greek sculptors did not know the art of telling a story in the manner of modern illustrators. *Inter alia* Dr. Flickinger called attention to the way in which the feet are piled up, no less than three piles of three feet each, and said that sculptors seem to find difficulty in suitably disposing the feet of their subjects in reliefs if several are represented. Another good illustration is afforded by Luca della Robbia's "Singing Gallery" in the Cathedral Museum in Florence ("University Prints," Series B, No. 454). It seems to me that this situation explains Clytaemnestra's strange action in directing Orestes' attention to herself. Brazenly trying to act as if nothing unusual were going on and as if she were conscious of no danger, she asks her son to move his foot and set hers free. Such nonchalance and effrontery would be consistent with Aeschylus' representation of Clytaemnestra in *Agamemnon*, vss. 606–610 and 855–863, where she refers to her loyalty to Agamemnon and declares that she will not be ashamed to confess her "husband-loving ways," though the chorus, which knows her perfidy, is present at both passages.

Incidentally, the headgear which Clytaemnestra wears in our relief, though tilted at a different angle, is a curious anticipation of that for which Greta Garbo is reported to be about to seek popularity! Cf. *Look* for September 12, 1939, page 58.

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THEODORE PANOS

<sup>1</sup> Cf. Anton Springer, *Die Kunst des Altertums*<sup>12</sup>: Leipzig, Alfred Kröner (1923), I, 226.

CICERO, *DE SENECTUTE* IV, 11

Augurque cum esset, dicere ausus est optimis auspiciis ea geri quae pro rei publicae salute gererentur; quae contra rem publicam ferrentur, contra auspicia ferri.

Most modern authorities would not fully share Cato's (or is it Cicero's?) approval of Q. Fabius Maximus' conception of his duty as augur, but it is interesting and instructive to note the attitude of a modern politician in a somewhat similar position. The dispatches of December 5, 1939 report Dr. Hans Frank, cabinet minister, governor-general of Poland, and head of the Academy for German Law, as saying in an address before a gathering of National Socialist jurists: "The maxim, 'Right is whatever profits the nation, wrong is whatever harms it,' marked the beginning of our legal work."

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## A LITTLE LEARNING

An Associated Press dispatch from Vatican City on December 11, 1939, in telling of Pope Pius XII's creating two new American archbishops, ran as follows:

The Pontiff also conferred the pallium, or woolen scarf of office, on new archbishops. . . . Both American archbishops received by proxy their pallii. . . .

The headline writer of the *Louisville Times*, from which I quote the dispatch, without regard for this violence to gender, repeated it in a paragraph caption, "Two Get Pallii." Perhaps (?) journalists might find Latin useful.

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## Book Reviews

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[Review copies of classical books should be sent to the Editorial Office of the JOURNAL at Washington University, St. Louis, Mo. Such works will always be listed in the department of Recent Books, and those which seem most important to the readers of the JOURNAL will also be reviewed in this department. The editor-in-chief reserves the right of appointing reviewers.]

JAEGER, WERNER, *Paideia, The Ideals of Greek Culture*, Translated from the Second German Edition by GILBERT HIGHET: Oxford, Basil Blackwell (1939). Pp. xxix+420. 15s.

The title of the book, *Paideia*, and its explanation in the accompanying phrase excite the expectation in the reader of seeing something immense in scope and subtle in treatment. It calls for the following out of a long historical development and the understanding of the forces, unconscious as well as visibly operating, that brought about the evolution of Greek culture. The first impression made upon the reader, as he surveys the work from end to end, is the immensity of the range covered. In this respect it should be, the reader thinks, and proves to be on closer acquaintance, a valuable manual to the student who approaches the study of the history of Greek thought and art and life. It should be, also, the product of a mind that has labored long, and from varied points of view, on all the many sides of Greek experience. And the book is just that. A second impression, however, is that in the attempt to cover so wide a range exhaustively some parts must be regarded as being given a less full treatment than an adequate understanding would demand.

The objection here implied is anticipated as early in the book as the treatment of the epic (p. 42). There the author indicates that there are two ways of approaching the study of Homer: to disregard what has been done in the way of literary criticism, which has reached no universally accepted conclusion, and thus



to proceed to the understanding of the mind of the poet as it is mirrored in the poems; or else, to take into account all hypotheses of construction, to balance theory against theory, and thus reach no conclusion. The author prefers the former and proceeds on that method.

The point of view from which the writers of Greece are approached makes it almost inevitable that sometimes a poet is made to appear too much in the light of a conscious educator of his day. This again appears in Homer: "We must therefore conclude that the *Iliad* has an ethical design . . . without understanding it we should find it impossible to appreciate the *purpose* and *effect* of the *Iliad*" (p. 42 f.). Of course, the approach is easily justified in the case of the poems of Tyrtaeus (pp. 85-95) and Solon, each of whom had a special mission to perform for his state. But whether the same consciousness of an educational mission might be attributed to Aristophanes many would question. Of Aristophanes and comedy the author says: "At the height of its [comedy's] development it was the inspiration of tragedy which raised it to the highest point by making it conscious of its noble educational mission: that consciousness pervades Aristophanes' whole conception of comedy" (p. 358 f.). It would seem to many that Aristophanes accomplished what he desired and what would seem to be the chief end of comedy in giving pleasure to the Athenians in the theatre.

As has been suggested, in a work of so wide compass the treatment of a few periods and persons might arouse dissent. For example, it would seem that the author puts Hesiod on too lofty a pinnacle: "With Hesiod we see the beginning of that spiritual leadership which is the distinguishing mark of the Greek world" (p. 73). After all Hesiod ranges on a rather low plane. His gods at best reward the righteous and punish the bad. There is not much in Hesiod of the idea of the gods entering into human life except in the commonplace experiences.

Again, the treatment of the immortality of the soul in early Greek belief seems rather scanty: "What Homer calls the *psyché* is a reflection or wraith of the physical body, a shadow living in Hades, a nothing" (p. 89). Yet it could remember the past, it

could talk and lament. In fact, it seems to know what conditions are upon the earth which it has left. More, it would seem, might be said.

When the author comes to Euripides, naturally he is on ground where much difference of opinion would appear, and perhaps this part of the book is less satisfactory than others because of the impossibility of going over the field thoroughly within the limits of the space allotted. To put the *Medea* and the *Hippolytus* in the same category seems hardly careful classification. Of them the author says: "In *Medea* and *Hippolytus* he revealed the tragic working out of the pathology of sexual desire unfulfilled" (p. 350). But surely the two plays are not on the same theme. *Medea* fights for her claim to the husband who is the father of her children and on whom her children (as well as herself) depend. If *Phaedra* is taken as the heroine of the *Hippolytus*, the claim she makes is only the claim of "sexual desire."

The reviewer has read the book more than once and has marked many passages that claim attention repeatedly and stimulate to an attempt at understanding Greek ideals of culture. Students of Greek life and thought are bound to find satisfaction in it.

THOMAS SHEARER DUNCAN

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WHATMOUGH, JOSHUA, *The Foundations of Roman Italy*, "Methuen's Handbooks of Archaeology": London, Methuen (1937) Pp. xix+480. 25s.

This is an attempt to construct for the student and general reader an account of pre-Roman Italy by combining the archaeological evidence with that derived from the study of the ancient Italic dialects. There is already a large literature on Italian prehistoric archaeology, and the author himself has already written an excellent handbook upon the *Prae-Italic Dialects of Italy*; but a single, up-to-date volume co-ordinating the results of philology with those of archaeology was much needed in English. This Professor Whatmough provides.

That the book will appeal to the general reader we greatly doubt. One who is not already somewhat acquainted with the field



will find its perusal heavy going. The author unconsciously assumes in the reader knowledge which only a scholar of some training possesses. On the other hand, the student who has a good general acquaintance with ancient philology, the ancient alphabets, and archaeology will find the careful and well-ordered summary which Whatmough provides extremely useful and enlightening. The very thing which makes it hard reading, namely, its full description of the evidence, will be for him a merit; nor will he be perplexed by certain surface defects, such as the use in one place of the ancient name and in another of the modern name for the same place.

After the customary introduction describing the topic and method of the work, there follows a chapter on Italian geography, which contains many things not included in the conventional treatments, a chapter on the prehistoric archaeology of Italy in general—rather close-packed—and a third upon the ancient Italian languages. Then each of the Augustan regions is taken up in turn; and the book closes with two meaty sketches of early Italian religion, literature, and government, and of the progress of Italy toward unity prior to the Roman conquest. There are good, clear black-and-white maps and many line-cuts—though, of course, not nearly enough of the latter to make the archaeological descriptions clear to the tiro. Each chapter is accompanied by a large, select bibliography.

DONALD MCFAYDEN

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JENNISON, GEORGE, M.A., F.Z.S., *Animals for Show and Pleasure in Ancient Rome*: Manchester University Press (1937). Pp. xiv + 209. 12 s. 6 d.

Books on classical subjects written by men whose active lives have been spent in other fields have a peculiar interest. They always reveal a different point of view, and not infrequently the newcomer discovers interesting scenes which one who has lived all his life in the neighborhood has never observed. Of late there seems to be a rush of such books: the classic *Glossary of Greek Birds*, by Professor Thompson, has only recently appeared in a revised edi-

tion; Colonel Spaulding's *Pen and Sword in Greece and Rome* appeared in 1937; and almost simultaneously Admiral Rodgers brought out his excellent *Greek and Roman Naval Warfare*. The work under review, written by a member of the staff of the Zoological Gardens, Belle Vue, Manchester, is an interesting and valuable addition to this group of books.

A brief statement of the contents will be the best way of indicating the scope of the work, which is by no means limited to the matter indicated in the title. Chapter I, "Tamed Animals of the City-States of Greece"; II, "Zoological Magnificence in Egypt under the Ptolemies" (covers much the same ground as the article in CLASSICAL JOURNAL XXXI (1935), 68-76, but with a more detailed description of the animals); III, "The Animals of the Roman Games (to 30 B.C.)"; IV "Shows under the Early Empire (29 B.C.-A.D. 117)"; V, "Shows from Hadrian to Honorius (A.D. 117-410)"; VI, "The Amateur's Menagerie, Birds"; VII, "The Amateur's Menagerie, Fishponds"; VIII, "The Amateur's Menagerie, Quadrupeds and Reptiles"; IX, "Capture and Transport"; X, "Development of the Arena"; XI, "Provincial Amphitheatres" (a rambling chapter, mostly about the execution of criminals); XII, "Stockyards for the Beasts"; XIII, "The Shows in the Arena." There are five Appendices—on the Leopard, the date of Calpurnius, the Gold-finding Ants, Training Man-Eaters, African and Indian Elephants.

The author claims that he is the first *naturalist* to study the *animals* of the ancient world, and his claim is, I think, correct. Of course, the parts of the book which discuss the technical points of zoology are beyond the competence of a reviewer who is a philologist. I can only say they are extremely interesting. In the parts which a classical scholar can check the work is highly competent. The literary sources have been thoroughly examined and in general correctly interpreted. Only on minor points could one dissent: e.g., it is questionable whether the use of the diminutive form *κυρία* in *Matthew* xv, 27 indicates that the dogs that ate the crumbs were *little* dogs (p. 19, n. 1). The *Koine* had already acquired the beginnings of the modern Greek fondness for diminutive forms without the diminutive meanings. Doubtless it would have been wise for the keepers of the sacred crocodile to have the

reptile hungry so as to put on a good show for the Roman senator (p. 41), but the author is in error in stating that this direction is given in the papyrus. Incidentally the reference to this papyrus is incorrect; it should be Tebtunis I, 33, not Oxyrhynchus I, 33. To the preference for babies to monkeys quoted on page 20 from Eubulus and Martial might be added the story in the same vein ascribed to "Caesar" (probably Augustus) by Plutarch at the beginning of the "Life of Pericles." But by and large the literary evidence is handled with the skill of a professional scholar. The same is probably true of the use of archaeological evidence, though there is no such lavish citation of the monuments as one finds in Keller's *Die Antike Tierwelt*.

The chief interest of the book, for this reviewer at least, lies in the *obiter dicta*, the numerous interpretations of ancient life from the standpoint of the zoologist. It may not, therefore, give an unfair impression of the book to close with a few such observations taken at random: Lesbia's *passer* was probably a bullfinch (p. 117); hen's eggs were smaller in antiquity than they are today, at any rate ancient authorities recommend a setting of 25 eggs, about twice the number used in this country before incubators superseded hens; nor would the ancient egg production, 60 per hen, win any prizes in a modern egg-laying contest. Latin *cavea* (= chicken coop) survives in Scotch *cavy*. The author considers Calpurnius' date to be late (third century) instead of under Nero; this is a vexed question on which Mr. Jennison had already written in *Classical Review* xxxvi (1922), 73. His case rests on the mention by Calpurnius of animals otherwise unknown in the first century. The point is cogently pressed but is open to the general objections to the *argumentum ex silentio*. Herodotus' gold-digging ant was the pangolin or scaly ant-eater. Lastly there is the story from Macrobius about the man who presented Octavian on his return from Actium with a raven which had been taught to say, *Ave, Caesar, victor imperator*. He was about to receive his reward when a rival insisted that he produce another bird which he had trained. He did so with some reluctance, and the bird said *Ave, victor imperator Antoni!*"

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VARRO, *De Lingua Latina*, With an English Translation by ROLAND G. KENT; Vol. II, Containing Books VIII-X and the Fragments, "Loeb Classical Library": Cambridge, Harvard University Press (1938). Pp. 369-676. \$2.50.

Gender plagued the ancients, no less than the moderns. But instead of making up doggerel such as

Many Latin nouns in -is  
Are *masculini generis*, etc.

or (to go one better)

Lest the gender you should miss,  
Mark these feminines in -is:  
*Busy bee* haunts *vacant ear*,  
*Strange birds* 'round *our fleet* appear, etc.

(for that at least requires an adjective to go with each noun)—Varro goes to the root of the matter (x, 8; cf. ix, 94) by pointing out that it is all a question of whether you said *hic*, *haec*, or *hoc*, and adds (Frag. 9, 10) the obvious observation, hardly I suppose original with him, that in Latin a diminutive normally follows the gender of the noun from which it is derived, so that the former (e.g. *arbuscula*, *pastillus*), a few exceptions notwithstanding (e.g. *pastillum*), is nearly always a safe guide to the gender of the latter (e.g. *arbor*, *panis*).

Yet even Varro, alas, despite this flash of common sense, cannot rid himself of the notion that grammatical gender somehow rests on a basis of natural sex, and elsewhere (Frag. 7B) he is quoted as having declared that "no genders can procreate except" the masculine and feminine (*nulla enim genera creare possunt nisi haec duo*), and that, metaphorical statement as it is, still is every bit as bad as the Sanskrit grammarians' designation of the neuter gender, *klība* or *napuṃsaka*, i.e. "eunuch"!

In fact, gender, like everything else connected with inflexion,<sup>1</sup> was one of the battlefields on which Greek and Latin grammarians alike staged without end their futile contests of the analogists and anomalists. The subject of Varro's Books VIII-X *De Lingua Latina*

<sup>1</sup> I write *inflexion* advisedly; and I observe that Kent, who prefers *inflection* (e.g. pp. 373 ff., 540), has yielded to the spelling *connexion* (e.g. p. 375, and *passim*), which I suspect his transatlantic printers of having imposed upon him. But even in England that is hard to keep alive now that the "Wesleyan Methodist Connexion" is no more!

(as well as of the lost XI-XIII) was inflexion, broadly interpreted; his very efforts to effect a sensible compromise between the fanatic contestants only put him in the very center of the dispute, which looms large, therefore, on nearly every page of this second volume of Professor Kent's edition and translation. It is an achievement of a very high order to have succeeded in making both intelligible and interesting to readers, most of whom will be neither professional grammarians nor trained linguists, a work as difficult as Varro's, with its elaborate technique and, in this volume especially, forbidding subject-matter. I congratulate him warmly. Besides, Kent may proudly claim the distinction of being the first scholar not only to translate into English the *De Lingua Latina* but actually to edit the work at all for English-speaking students.

The text in that part of his work now under review offers far less scope for conjecture than in the exceedingly corrupt Books v-VII: for that reason among others it is less alluring. But if the subject-matter is duller, it was also more familiar to the scribes and quite to their taste; so that the incitements to adventure which come almost with every sentence of Varro's etymological flights of fancy are few and far between once the last page of Book VII is turned. I find the text correspondingly sounder than in the first volume.

Every teacher of Latin ought to read through the *De Lingua Latina* at least once, both as an awful warning and also for edification, especially now that there is no excuse for not reading it—thanks to the indefatigable Kent. It is a weakness of teachers of Latin to defend their subject on several grounds, on one in particular, namely that the student of Latin gets more clearly at the meaning of many an English word directly through the Latin. True enough, but there is many a pitfall. Let any teacher of Latin who has ventured to explain the English *posthumous* directly from his Latin, without first consulting the dictionaries, read *De L. L.* ix, 60, with Kent's note, before he does it again; and after that, the first sentence in Book ix; and then, last of all, Kent's *Sounds of Latin*, so as to be ready for Kent's *Inflexions of Latin*.

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## Hints for Teachers

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[Edited by Dorothy M. Bell, Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio. The aims of this department are threefold: to assist the inexperienced teacher of Latin, to help the experienced teacher keep in touch with matters of interest to the professional world, and to serve as a receiving center and distributing point for questions and contributions on teaching problems. Questions will be answered by mail or in the pages of this department. Contributions in the form of short paragraphs dealing with projects, tests, interest devices, methods, and material are requested. Anything intended for publication should be typed on stationery of regular size. All correspondence should be addressed to the editor of this department.]

### Illustrative Material on Greek Athletics

A portfolio extremely useful for classroom use or bulletin display is *Greek Athletics and Festivals in the Fifth Century*, by Hester Harrington Stow, published by the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Massachusetts. The portfolio contains forty large plates of important works of Greek art of the classical period and a pamphlet text. It is designed to show the purpose of the Greek athletic program, the various types of training and exercise, the athletic festivals, and the sites of the principal games—Delphi, Olympia, and Athens. There is also a map showing the principal routes for reaching the festivals and methods of travel thither.

The portfolio is one of a series of one hundred portfolios "correlating works of art with their cultural backgrounds" now being prepared by the Museum, and is the only one dealing with a classical subject as yet published. Individual copies are five dollars each.

Eighteen volumes of the series as now contemplated will deal with Greece and Rome. Of these some of greatest interest to teachers of the classics are: *Homer and the Iliad*, *The Wanderings of Odysseus*, *Greek Mythology and Religion*, *Early Italy and the Beginnings of Rome*, *Republican Rome*, *Roman Daily Life*, *The Genius of Rome*, *Vergil—The National Poet*, *Imperial Rome*, *Highways of the Ancient World*.

**Is Publishing a Newspaper in Latin Worth It?**

The study of a foreign language in high school of necessity throws the pupils back into what is really an A B C class of that foreign people. It carries with it the dreary struggle and process of mastering grammar, composition, and syntax. For those who have had or are having English grammar it is largely a repetition of what they have recently acquired there. In addition, the Latin result sought is frequently remote, a situation not true of other courses, as arithmetic, biology, geography, typing, history.

On the other hand, the ability to understand the other person is necessary even in the smallest circles beyond the hermit's hut. The need of this is being greatly augmented by developments which bring increasingly to our ears and eyes the voices and forms of peoples from all parts of the earth.

In an attempt to resolve these two difficulties we began two years ago to publish a newspaper in Latin. To date we have put out nine issues, distributing nearly six hundred copies, and exchanging with seven other schools in other parts of the country. The students' interests have largely determined the topics we select for our paper. None of the students has his major interest in language; science, music, English, mathematics, typing, etc., are their preferred fields. First choice in hobbies goes to sports, music, and photography. The average I.Q. is 102, and age, fifteen years and nine months.

Publishing a newspaper substitutes well for the required translation of English sentences into Latin. There is benefit in transcribing one's own ideas on a favorite subject into Latin. It is an exercise that demands a number of mental activities which the translation of a number of unrelated sentences does not. Moreover, it furnishes an incentive to the pupil to do his very best, since his compositions, which bear his signature, will be inspected by his fellows.

Likewise it intensifies the pupil's feeling and tolerance for foreign peoples. He realizes that one nation is not entirely devoid of merit while another possesses all the praiseworthy qualities. He becomes more conscious of Roman culture and its accomplishments. In learning to transfer ideas from one language to another

he develops an increased facility for seeing ideas clearly and judging their relative values. He realizes then that translations do not always put the emphasis in the right places. And, consequently, he is less easily led into disliking any group whose mode of expression he thoroughly understands.

KATHERINE SCHREIBER

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**Latin and Literature (Continued)**

Inspired by the suggestions of *Latin and Literature*, quoted in the December issue of the JOURNAL, B. L. Ullman, of the University of Chicago, has produced the following results:

Home From the Sea—Ulysses  
The Eagles Gather—Ganymede  
Stranger Within the Gates—Trojan Horse  
Grapes of Wrath—Bacchae  
The Tree of Liberty—Daphne  
Western Union—Rome  
A Sea Island Lady—Calypso, Circe  
The Dragon's Teeth—Jason, Cadmus  
Soaring Wings—Daedalus  
Country Lawyer—Treatius  
Chaos in Asia—Trojan Horse

If other readers feel moved to follow suit and send in their suggestions by April 1, the best ones will be selected and published in this department of the June JOURNAL.

**What Related English Words Shall We Use?**

One of the values of the study of Latin which we as Latin teachers proclaim the most is an increased ability to understand the exact meaning of English words derived directly or indirectly from Latin and increased accuracy in their use. At the time the Classical Investigation was made this ultimate objective was not only "regarded as valid for the course as a whole by 98 per cent of the teachers filling out the questionnaire," but was ranked high in the list of objectives, especially for the first and second years.<sup>1</sup> In the

<sup>1</sup> *The Classical Investigation*, Part One, General Report, chapter III, section III.



ensuing decade and a half our feeling concerning the validity of this objective has, if anything, been strengthened. There is, therefore, no dissension among us as to the service of Latin toward an increased English vocabulary. But there is wide disagreement as to *how* this objective should be attained. In many cases our very anxiety to make full use of this objective has obscured for us the most effective way of doing so, or our enthusiasm has led us to snow our pupils under with long (and vague) lists of words.

To one beginning any foreign language, and especially his first one, as Latin usually is, there is a complexity of problems from the first: strange words, strange word order, inflections, an as yet un-attained language-feeling, etc. These are all the more puzzling in the ninth grade where first-year Latin is still largely taught. They are, of course, most puzzling of all in the first few weeks of that year. And it is in this year also where we are laying heavy stress on this objective—the value of Latin to English vocabulary; justifiably so since this year has the largest enrolment, and objectives must be realized from the beginning; but not justifiably so, it seems to me, if we thereby add another problem to those the pupil is already facing in meeting this new language. I am not sure a pupil derives a kindlier feeling toward Latin's service to his English vocabulary or adds many new words to his store, if a large portion of the English related words given him in his Latin book are unfamiliar ones which actually constitute in themselves a new language.

It has been my experience, furthermore, that isolated unfamiliar English words convey little to a ninth grader, and present but a feeble stimulus to vocabulary enrichment. Instead, they frequently offer, especially at the beginning, something to be ignored or a second vocabulary almost as strange and hard to master as the new Latin words. The real function of related words, as many will agree, is threefold. In the first few weeks the related English words should be not another puzzle but a help in the mastery of the Latin words. They should be words which the pupil knows already and which will aid in conquering the new Latin vocabulary. In proportion as he grows more at home with Latin and its initial difficulties fade away, the related words may be allowed to pro-

gress to the level of his contemporary school life and contain some problems in themselves; later still is the time for his daily Latin vocabulary to be the stepping stone to the solution and acquisition of completely unfamiliar English words.

In his *The Teacher's Word Book* Thorndike published the results of a study of some four million and a half running words and found the ten thousand most common, presumably therefore the ten thousand most familiar. Within this group he noted the five thousand most important in frequency. The sources of these words were as follows: *ca.* 625,000—literature for children; 3,000,000—elementary school textbooks; 3,000,000—the Bible and English classics; 50,000—books on cooking, sewing, farming, the trades, etc.; 90,000—daily newspapers; 500,000—correspondence. Granted that such a count has many drawbacks—words and their frequency have changed since the count was made, the tremendous task involved in making a complete count, the especial importance of many words to the school pupil—it yet remains the best measure of its kind that we have. Of these, the first two items, a total of 925,000 words, or twenty percent of the whole, represent the source group we can reasonably expect the ninth grader to know already. These, plus the other eighty per cent, comprise the words with which he is most apt to be or become most easily acquainted.

It would seem logical, therefore, to expect that the great majority of English related words to be used in the first few lessons of first-year Latin should be based on some such study as this. With this in mind I made a study recently of nine commonly used first-year Latin texts, all published or revised since 1928. In each case I used, as nearly as it was possible to estimate, the material which would be covered in the opening two weeks of the year. I counted the total number of related English words introduced, the percentage of them appearing in Thorndike's complete list, the percentage appearing among his first five thousand, and the percentage not appearing in the count. The results are shown on the next page:

It is apparent that there are some wide differences in the probable suitability of the related words employed. Over the whole year many of these percentages would be sound, but during the initial weeks, when the pupil's first task must necessarily be the achieve-

<i>Text</i>	<i>Total No. of Words</i>	<i>% in Thorndike</i>	<i>% in first 5,000</i>	<i>% not appearing</i>
A	58	65.5	51	34.5
B	23	80	30	20
C	108	60	35	40
D	42	60.5	40	39.5
E	85	61	36.5	39
F	51	50	31	50
G	62	40.5	23	59.5
H	23	40	13	60
I	80	57.5	26	42.5

ment of an acquaintance with the new language, the percentage should stand at its highest, or as near the maximum as possible.

Such a situation can be remedied by the teacher himself. He may substitute more familiar related English words. This choice may be based on such a word count. Or, since the age of his ninth-grade pupils is still largely the age of the objective and concrete rather than the subjective and abstract, his selection of words may be based on their meanings, that is, whether they are concrete and objective, or abstract, in meaning.

Certainly, it seems to me, we might strive to attain this very desirable objective in a much more effective way.

DOROTHY M. BELL

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## Current Events

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[Edited by George E. Lane, Thayer Academy, Braintree, Mass., for territory covered by the Association of New England and the Atlantic States; Dwight N. Robinson, Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, for the Middle States east of the Mississippi River; G. A. Harrer, the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C., for the Southeastern States; Russel M. Geer, Tulane University, New Orleans, La., for the Lower Mississippi Valley and the Southwest; Alfred P. Dorjahn, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., and Franklin H. Potter, the University of Iowa, Iowa City, Ia., for the Middle Western States. News from the Pacific Coast may be sent to Fred L. Farley, College of the Pacific, Stockton, Calif.]

This department will present everything that is properly news of general appeal, but considerations of space compel the editors to ask that items be made as brief as possible. Whenever feasible, it is preferable to print programs of meetings which would draw an attendance from a large area as live news in advance of the date rather than as dead news after the event. In this connection it should be remembered that the December issue, e.g., appears on November fifteenth and that items must be in hand five or six weeks in advance of the latter date.]

### American Classical League—The St. Louis Meeting

The American Classical League and the National Federation of Modern Language Teachers are joint sponsors for a meeting to be held in St. Louis in connection with the annual meeting of the American Association of School Administrators. The place of meeting is the sixteenth-floor ballroom of the De Soto Hotel and the time is 2:15, Tuesday afternoon, February 27. The following named persons have accepted invitations to appear on the program: Professor Walter V. Kaulfers, Stanford University; Professor R. H. Tanner, New York University; Professor Howard F. Lowry, College of Wooster, Wooster, Ohio; and Professor John R. Emens, Wayne University, Detroit.

The Joint Committee in charge of the program consists of: Lilly Lindquist, Chairman, Wayne University, Detroit, Michigan; W. L. Carr, Secretary, Columbia University, New York City; Stephen L. Pitcher, Chairman Local Committee, Board of Education, St. Louis, Missouri; M. Julia Bentley, Hughes High School, Cincinnati, Ohio; Walter V. Kaulfers, Stanford University, California; and R. H. Tanner, New York University, Washington Square East, New York City.

### California—Los Angeles

The Classical Association of the Pacific States met with the Southern Section at Los Angeles on Saturday, December 9. Under the presidency of Pro-

fessor J. W. Kyle, of Redlands University, two addresses were presented: "The Teaching of Foreign Languages," by Dr. E. R. Hedrick, provost of the University of California at Los Angeles, in the morning, and "Publishing in Ancient Times," by Dr. Edgar J. Goodspeed, formerly of the University of Chicago, now living in Los Angeles, at the luncheon. Greetings were brought by the dean of the University of Southern California and by the secretary-treasurer of the Association. Professor P. W. Harsh, of Leland Stanford Junior University, was elected president for the next session, which will be held with the Central Section, and Fred L. Farley, of the College of the Pacific, was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

#### Indiana—Hanover

On November 8 the Hanover College Classical Club brought to the Madison theater the French film triumph "Amphitryon" ("The Gods at Play"). This unusual screen attraction with its setting on Mount Olympus and in historic Thebes, and its vivid portrayal of the earthly adventures of Jupiter and Mercury, drew a capacity audience from town and college.

The cast of the photoplay includes leading stars of the French stage. The sprightly, rhythmic dialogue is adequately translated by English subtitles; a light orchestral accompaniment runs throughout the picture. The legend recently was re-created for the American stage in the Theater Guild production of "Amphitryon 38" with Alfred Lunt and Lynne Fontanne as the stars.

Professor Mars M. Westington, sponsor of the Hanover College Club, highly recommends the production to the consideration of other classical clubs which may wish to include a successful theater night among their activities.

#### Iowa—High-School Preparation for English in College<sup>1</sup>

What sort of high-school program is most likely to favor success in English, the one universally required college subject?

After studying this question for more than a year, the English department of the State University of Iowa prepared a report and, to check its findings, submitted the report to the Iowa Colleges Conference on English at a meeting held in December, 1938. The report was unanimously approved by the college representatives present at the meeting, but, since many colleges were not represented, it was later sent from the University to the heads of English departments in twenty-five colleges and thirty-seven junior colleges in the state of Iowa. Replies were received from twenty-one colleges and seventeen junior colleges, of which nineteen and sixteen, respectively, were favorable. In sum, thirty-five out of thirty-eight departments of English replying endorsed the report with their signatures.

<sup>1</sup> Published in the January (1940) issue of *Midland Schools*. Reprints may be had from the office of the *CLASSICAL JOURNAL* at five cents for single copies, three cents each for lots of ten or more. Sections II and III of this report will be published in the near future in the *Classical Outlook*.



The report follows:

This statement is not concerned with the majority of high-school students, who close their formal studies in high school, nor with all those who proceed to college, but simply with those who give promise of success in their college work in English.

We are well aware that the points made below cannot be proved or disproved by any trustworthy evidence of a statistical sort. They merely present our best judgment and should be viewed in that light.

It is the judgment of the undersigned college departments of English, based on long and wide experience, that certain high-school subjects are conducive to success in undergraduate and graduate work in English. By success is here meant the full attainment of the student's capabilities.

It is not suggested that students who pursue such studies in high school will invariably rank high in college, nor that students who do not pursue them will invariably rank low in college. Much of course depends on the quality of the teaching and the quality of study (the degree of aptitude and effort) throughout the educational process. But when these are equal it will be found, in our opinion, that attainment of our objectives depends largely upon the students' high-school programs.

The high-school subjects that lead most certainly to success in the collegiate and professional study of English appear to be the following:

1. English and Speech. The student should have been trained to speak with poise, to write with correctness, to read with comprehension, and to enter sympathetically into his literary heritage through the study of selected masterpieces of English and American literature.

2. Latin and French or German. The student should have secured a good understanding of the Latin language, its grammar and syntax, of the relation of Latin and English, and of Roman civilization and literary art as exemplified by the *Aeneid*. In French or German he should have acquired ability to read simple prose with ease and accuracy and have thus prepared himself for college courses in French or German literature.

3. Other subjects. From the study of history he should have acquired a sense of the continuity of civilization, of the changing interests of mankind, and of the interplay of the factors controlling events. The fields recommended are ancient history and modern European history. He should also have been introduced to abstract thought by means of algebra and geometry, and to concrete investigation by means of natural science.

The departments of English are, of course, well aware that not all of these objectives are attainable within the existing facilities of the great majority of the high schools. They are well aware, also, that many factors must be weighed in altering curricula. The point made here is simply that high-school students when entering college will be at a disadvantage, so far as English is concerned, if they have not attained the objectives outlined above.

It is the well-considered opinion of the departments further, that, as preparation for the higher study of English, *high-school work in foreign languages and history is as valuable as high-school work in English itself*.

Particularly regrettable is the postponement to college of fulfilment of the foreign language requirement. The earlier stages in the learning of a language are admirably adapted to secondary education, and are well within the reach of such students as we have in mind. Postponed to college, the requirement in foreign language restricts the

election of courses which students need in English and in such supporting subjects as history and philosophy, makes it difficult for them to learn any one foreign language thoroughly, and renders it all but impossible for them to proceed to additional foreign languages desirable as tools and backgrounds in English. The study of a foreign language unfortunately takes much time; in Europe the period allotted to any language is commonly four to nine years. We regard it as highly important, therefore, that the student interested in English should come to college with the fullest equipment in language available in his high school.

Signed by the departments of English in the following colleges and universities:

Briar Cliff College	Morningside College
Buena Vista College	Parsons College
Clarke College	Simpson College
Coe College	St. Ambrose College
Cornell College	State University of Iowa
Grinnell College	University of Dubuque
Iowa State Teachers College	Wartburg College
Iowa Wesleyan College	Western Union College
Loras College	William Penn College
Luther College	

And by these junior colleges:

Bloomfield Junior College	Mount Mercy Junior College
Boone Junior College	Mount St. Clare College
Creston Junior College	Osceola Junior College
Dowling College	Ottumwa Heights College
Elkader Junior College	Red Oak Junior College
Emmetsburg Junior College	Waldorf Junior College
Marshalltown Junior College	Washington Junior College
Mason City Junior College	Webster City Junior College

#### Massachusetts—Boston

The thirty-third joint annual meeting of the Eastern Massachusetts Section of the Classical Association of New England and of the Classical Club of Boston was held at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts on Saturday, February 10, at 10 A.M. The program was as follows: A Word of Welcome, Miss Jane W. Perkins, president of the Classical Club; "Vergil's Commentator, Servius, and How his Work is Edited," Howard T. Smith, Milton Academy; "The New Type College-Board Examination in Latin" (Symposium): (1) "The Aims and Objectives of the New Examination," Mary McElwain, Smith College; (2) "The Results of the June Examination," Charles Jenney, Jr., Belmont Hill School; (3) "Reactions of the Secondary Schools to the New Type," George A. Land, Newton High School; (4) Discussion; "Her-

culaneum Is Interesting Tool" (illustrated), Dorothy M. Robathan, Wellesley College.

#### Texas—San Antonio

The nineteenth annual meeting of the Southern Section of the Classical Association of the Middle West and South was held in San Antonio, Texas, in connection with the regular session of the Texas Classical Association, November 30, December 1 and 2, 1939. The program, which was varied and interesting, has been previously printed in the December *JOURNAL*. The association is especially indebted to its guest speakers, H. J. Haskell, editor of the *Kansas City Star*, and Professor W. L. Carr, of Columbia University, for the inspiring messages which they brought.

The hospitality of the Incarnate Word College for tea on Thursday, and of Our Lady of the Lake College for a Mexican dinner with a program of Spanish music and dances on Friday, was enjoyed and appreciated by all.

The importance of classical studies was presented to the large assembly of teachers in San Antonio at this time through the publicity given our association through the efforts of the Reverend William R. Lamm, of Saint Mary's University.

Because of the excellent work of Miss Lourania Miller, president of the Texas Classical Association, and Miss Pearl West, chairman of the local committee on arrangements, the meeting was well attended and its success will undoubtedly enhance the influence of the classics in Texas and the other southern states.

At the business session on Saturday morning the following officers were elected: president, E. K. Turner, Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia; vice-president, W. G. Phelps, Centenary College, Shreveport, Louisiana; secretary-treasurer, Nellie Angel Smith, State Teachers' College, Memphis, Tennessee.

#### Virginia

The Virginia Classical Association held its twenty-ninth annual meeting, November 24, 1939, in the John Marshall Hotel, Richmond. Mrs. W. Alan Peery, of Winchester, presided.

The program was as follows: "Adjusting Ourselves to New Conditions," Mildred Dean, Roosevelt High School, Washington, D. C.; "Some Antiques and Semantics—on Ovid to the Women," Graves H. Thompson, Hampden-Sydney College; "The Project of the Southern Section of our Association in Secondary Schools," Geraldine Rowe, Williamsburg; "The Final Form of the Latin Course in the New Virginia Curriculum," A. P. Wagener, College of William and Mary; "The Virginia Latin Tournament," Robert C. McClelland, tournament chairman.



## Classical Articles in Non-Classical Periodicals

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[Compiled by Professors Adolph Frederick Pauli and John William Spaeth, Jr.,  
of Wesleyan University.]

*The Atlantic* CLXIV (1939).—(December: 785–792) Francis Henry Taylor, "Museums in a Changing World." A discussion of museum development from antiquity, of what they have been and why, and of what they should be.

*The Cambridge Historical Journal* VI (1939).—(No. 2: 125–146) A. H. McDonald, "The History of Rome and Italy in the Second Century B.C." "This paper represents an attempt to develop the chronological approach" to the study of "the seventy-five years from the Second Punic War to the legislation of Tiberius Gracchus."

*The Contemporary Review* CLVI (1939).—(December: 699–707) G. H. Stevenson, "Ancient History and Modern Analogies." "The study of ancient philosophy is often defended on the ground that we find in it a discussion of problems of perennial interest, expressed in relatively simple language, free from the technical terms which have done at least as much to obscure as to clarify thought. The study of ancient history may well be defended on similar grounds." The author cites "a few examples of situations arising in ancient times which present close analogies to those with which we are familiar."

*The Illustrated London News* CLCV (1939).—(December 2: 833–835) Leonard Woolley, "Minoan Influences in a Hittite City: Discoveries in a Palace of the Second Millennium B.C. at Alalakh, in Syria." The spring season of 1939 was spent, for the most part, "in the excavation of a royal palace which can be dated approximately to the eighteenth century B.C." This structure, like a house, "probably of the late fourteenth century B.C.," and a "fine lamp of red porphyry," found at higher levels, showed evidence of contact with Minoan Crete. There are seventeen photographic illustrations, one map, and one drawing. (December 9: 867–869) Leonard Woolley, "A New Chapter of Hittite Sculpture Opens: A Thrice-Rebuilt Temple Area at Alalakh Reveals an Art Already Well Developed in the Fourteenth Century B.C." "The sculptures are perhaps the earliest 'Hittite' sculptures to which a date can safely be assigned, and are therefore most important documents for the evolution of Hittite art." Included is "a limestone statue rather more than three feet high," showing the seated figure of some ruler or king. The article is illustrated with twelve photographs.

*The Journal of Theological Studies* XL (1939: 376-381) Joseph Wahrhaftig, "A Jewish Prayer in a Greek Papyrus." The author concludes that "the intention of the author of the text preserved in this fragment was to put before a congregation of Egyptian Jews who spoke Greek and had very little command of Hebrew—or before one such Jew—the heart of the daily prayer—perhaps of that for the Day of Atonement, namely the Shemoneh 'Esreh.'" (382-387) C. C. Tarelli, "Omissions, Additions, and Conflations in the Chester Beatty Papyrus." "Its text rather favors the conclusion that accidental omission was easy and common, assimilative additions not uncommon, and interpolations from extraneous sources extremely rare. . . . The papyrus . . . testifies to the antiquity of the D stichometry in Mark and Acts." (387-389) C. C. Tarelli, "The Gothic Version and the Greek Text." (389 f.) G. D. Kilpatrick, "Mark i: 45 and the Meaning of λόγος." "It seems preferable to understand λόγος here as 'the message.'"

*Language* xv (1939).—(October-December: 221-223) E. H. Sturtevant, "The Pronunciation of Latin *qu* and *gu*." "The inescapable conclusion is that *qu* was a true labiovelar, i.e. a velar mute with synchronous lip-rounding"

*The London Quarterly and Holborn Review* CLXIV (1939).—October: 483-490) Frederick C. Gill, "Socrates: Philosopher and Humanist." An appreciative essay about the man and his career of teaching. (491-499) James Lewis, "The Poet of Materialism—Lucretius." A general essay which ends with the regret that Lucretius, so to speak, threw out the baby with the bath in his rejection of superstition. "He who casts out the devil of superstition in the name of Truth and in its interests is not an enemy to the Apostolate."

PAULI

*Philological Quarterly* XVIII (1939).—(October: 332-336) Cornelia C. Coulter, "The Road to Alagna." The article discusses the interconnection of a passage in Boccaccio's *Decameron* v, 3 and his note on Mt. Algidus in *De Montibus*. Alagna is the fourteenth-century name for Anagni. (409 f.) Cornelia C. Coulter, "A Possible Classical Source for the Blackamoor Maid." Two Vergilian passages, *Eclogues* II, 14-18 and x, 33-41, "coupled with a hint from the Song of Songs, may have suggested to George Herbert the idea of featuring an Ethiopian maid in the rôle of the despised lover."

*Quarterly Journal of Speech* xxv (1939).—(October: 447-454) Domis E. Pluggé, "Greek Drama in College." This article aims (1) to survey "the origin and the extent" of the revival of ancient Greek drama by American colleges, beginning with the production of the *Oedipus Rex* at Harvard in May, 1881, and (2) to consider "the methods of approach that have been followed in producing the plays." (December: 570-580) Elton Abernathy, "Speech Education of Roman Children." The article includes a survey of training in the preschool stage, in the elementary schools, the grammar schools, and the

rhetorical schools, and advanced oratorical training. A bibliography is appended.

*Religion in Life* VIII (1939).—(Autumn: 580–590) Wilbert F. Howard, "William Mitchell Ramsay: Archaeologist and Historian." A biographical sketch of, and an appreciative tribute to, the distinguished British archaeologist who died in April, 1939.

*School and Society* XLIX (1939).—(October 21: 542 f.) Clara Altman, "Foreign Languages in College Curricula." A summary of opinions expressed in answer to questionnaires on the values received from foreign-language study.

*Scientific Monthly* XLIX (1939).—(November: 460–463) E. H. Hull, "Engineering—Ancient and Modern." A brief survey of some phases of engineering knowledge and achievements among the ancients. (468–472) Rufus Suter, "Aristotle and the Scientific Method." In two ways "Aristotle prepared the way for the birth and growth of science. The authority of his example made socially permissible a disinterested interest in the universe—an interest unprompted by political, social, religious, or ethical bias; and under his tutelage the generations of scholars became more and more devoted to the ideal of thinking systematically."

*Social Research* VI (1939).—(November: 502–536) Leo Strauss, "The Spirit of Sparta or the Taste of Xenophon." An extensive discussion of the structure and the contents of Xenophon's treatise *On the Constitution of the Lacedaemonians*, leading to the conclusion that "far from being an encomium of Sparta, [it] is actually a most trenchant, if disguised, satire on that city and its spirit." (556–563) Edward F. D'Arms, "The Classics as Propaganda in Modern Italy." An analysis of the classical quotations printed on fifteen postage stamps issued by the Italian government in 1937 to commemorate the two-thousandth anniversary of the birth of Augustus. Ten of the quotations are from the *Res Gestae* of Augustus, four from Horace, and one from Vergil. The most interesting feature about these stamps is their use for purposes of propaganda. "In several instances the quotation begins or ends abruptly; in six cases part of the quotation from the ancient source has been excised . . . and a careful examination of the texts on the stamps with the texts in the original version will reveal, in some instances certainly, a deliberate 'manipulation of representations.'" The article includes a complete list of the quotations analyzed.

*Times Literary Supplement* (London) XXXVIII (1939).—(November 11: 655) C. W. B., "Simonides on the Spartans." A letter suggesting that the last two words of the famous couplet on the Spartans who fell at Thermopylae (*Anth. Pal.* VII, 249) should be taken in a double sense, meaning not only "obeying commands or laws" but also "trusting to their words, or what they

said." A rhymed English version is given. (December 2: 701) G. L. Bickerteth, "Simonides on the Spartans." A brief letter proposing the following translation: "Stranger, let Sparta know that here we stay, / Because the word she gave us we obey." (December 9: 717) Vincent J. Flynn, "*Longe Parvula*." Brief discussion of John Stanbridge's *Longe Parvula* (1481), "one of the earliest Latin grammars to be written in English" and "one of the sources of 'Lily's Grammar,' the book which Shakespeare studied. . . ."

SPAETH